VOL. XIX.—NO. 5824. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The New-York Times.

Published Daily and Weekly at No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York.

TELEGRAMS.

A Sharp Fight between Insurgents and Gunboats in Cuba.

Gen. Domingo Weary of Waiting for Annexation.

Arrival of the Spanish Iron-clad Numancia with the President.

Disarm of Gen. Hancock's Police.

Misapprehensions from Official Correspondence.

Reconstruction in the West India Islands.

PARIS, MAY 22.—The public buildings, cathedrals and some private houses were illuminated this evening in honor of the declaration of peace.

Prince Napoleon is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The Paris Bourse was closed to-day.

The Emperor has been received with great enthusiasm in Bordeaux.

The Empress has returned to Paris.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial will visit Bordeaux on the 24th inst.

The Emperor has issued a decree ordering the dissolution of the Corps Legislatif, and the election of a new Chamber of Deputies, to be held on the 24th and 31st days of July.

The Emperor has issued a decree ordering the dissolution of the Senate, to be held on the 24th and 31st days of July.

The Emperor has issued a decree ordering the dissolution of the Council of State, to be held on the 24th and 31st days of July.

The Emperor has issued a decree ordering the dissolution of the Council of Ministers

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POEMS. By Sidney Lanier, Townsend Macoun. 12mo, pp. 81. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. $1 50.

Mr. Townsend is what is popularly known as a "brilliant" writer. The precise force of this epithet we do not know. Doubtless it implies a certain dash and sparkle, a quick and ready command of the resources of the language, and a sort of constant and unfailing brightness. Mr. Townsend's poetry was not equal to his prose; it was, on reflection, we confess, not to be supposed that it could be. The temptation to combination of words of which the jauntiness of the author's style is made up is not favorable to the production of poetry. Mr. Townsend's verse is, however, very good of its kind, and we are glad to see it in a permanent form. Mr. Townsend's verse is, however, very good of its kind, and we are glad to see it in a permanent form. Mr. Townsend's verse is, however, very good of its kind, and we are glad to see it in a permanent form.

The "Lays of Many Lands" are, we suppose, translations, but the book is, nevertheless, full of original poetry. Mr. Townsend's verse is, however, very good of its kind, and we are glad to see it in a permanent form. Mr. Townsend's verse is, however, very good of its kind, and we are glad to see it in a permanent form.

Mr. Townsend has not yet published a volume of poems, but we hope he will do so soon. He has the true poetic temperament, and his verse is full of promise. We shall look for his next book with interest.

—Lippincott's Magazine for May contains a paper on "Wonders of Glass," which is full of interesting information. Glass is a substance which we use every day, and which we think we know all about, but there are many curious facts connected with its manufacture which are not generally known. The paper in Lippincott's will be found very entertaining.

—Mr. Lanier's poems are published by Messrs. Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston, and are for sale by Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of this city. The book is a handsome one, and the paper and printing are excellent. The poems are, as a rule, very short, and are generally of a lyrical character. Mr. Lanier has a fine ear for rhythm, and his verses are musical to the reader. He has also a good deal of imagination, and his poems are full of pictures. He is not always clear, however, and sometimes his meaning is obscured by his fondness for alliteration. Mr. Lanier's poetry is worth reading, and we hope to see more of it.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Stocks at the Stock Exchange—MAY 31, 1874.

Sterling Exchange—MAY 31.

Foreign Exchange.

Customs Receipts—MAY 31.

Clearings—MAY 31.

Bank Statement—MAY 31.

Bonded Goods—Clearings—MAY 31.

Imports and Exports—MAY 31.

Imports and Exports—MAY 31.

Imports and Exports

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
IL POLIUTO. (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Miss C. L. Kellogg and Messrs. Le Franc, Petrilli and Sarti.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner of 2d-av.
FOX VS. GOOSE, and LOST ASHORE. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RENT DAY, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, and Miss Henriques and Miss Louise Moore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Mr. Beckett.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU-FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Pierce and Miss Fonta.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Fanny Lecarde.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
METAMORA. SONGS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Eagle, Miss Maddox and others.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their favors as early in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 125th-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 31 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

One Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the mis-statements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An illumination of public buildings, churches, cafés and some private residences, took place on Saturday night in Paris, on the occasion of the declaration of the result of the *plebiscitum*. The publishers of the *Siècle*, *Rappel* and *Avenir National* have been condemned to one month's imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, for the publication of a spurious proclamation signed "Louis Napoleon."....French troops have been sent to the Neapolitan frontier to watch the insurgents. The new list of members of the Ecumenical Council shows the number to be 805. A London dispatch says a pamphlet denouncing acquiescence in the dogma of infallibility as a mortal sin, has created a sensation in Rome. Sixty Bishops who have given notice of their intention to speak on infallibility are yet to be heard. The 29th of June is fixed for the close of the debate, when the next general congregation of the Council will be held....Bavaria refuses to abolish the death penalty, the vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the bill abolishing it standing 76 to 67. The Lower House of the Hague has passed the bill providing for its abolition; and Prussia has accepted the proposition, except in cases of malice aforethought and in the assassination of Sovereigns....ESPARTERO, it is said, accepts the Crown of Spain, but the excitement in regard to the unsettled state of political affairs still continues....A London dispatch in regard to the *coup d'état* in Portugal, states that, although the old Prime Minister, the Duke DE LOULE, has refused to sign the decree appointing Gen. SALDANHA President of the Ministerial Council and Minister of War, the King has accepted him as such, and requested him to reorganize the Cabinet. SALDANHA, it is stated in a Lisbon dispatch, has taken the necessary steps to carry out the King's wish. The sessions of the Cortes have been closed by this order, and a new election, it is reported, will be ordered. The British fleet has left Corunna for Lisbon....The London *Times* ridicules the Portuguese revolution, and terms SALDANHA an octogenarian General....An English paper of yesterday comments on the refusal to permit vessels with military stores and troops to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal as an act of "studied unfriendliness" on the part of the United States Government.

CONGRESS.

The Senate continued its session of Friday until 7 o'clock Saturday morning, when the Fifteenth Amendment bill, after being so amended, as one Senator remarked, "as to be past all recognition," was finally passed and substituted for the House bill by a vote of 43 to 8. The Senate then adjourned until to-day.

In the House, various petitions for the abolition of the national banks, and in reference to the public debt, were presented. The bill reported on Friday from the Naval Committee was passed, allowing A. G. ROSS $5,000 for the use of his invention of hot water and steam in the navy for offensive and defensive purposes. A number of bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were acted upon, among them one authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of Gens. ASBOTH and STRADMAN, the former late Minister to the Argentine Republic, and the latter late Consul at Santiago de Cuba, to be brought home at the expense of the Government. A bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China was tabled. The Louisiana contested election case—NEWSHAM vs. RYAN—was again discussed, and the report of the majority, declaring the former elected to the seat, was finally agreed to by a vote of 72 to 72. A motion was made to reconsider and declare the seat vacant. Pending a vote, the House, at 8:45 P. M., adjourned.

GENERAL.

Recent advices from Hayti represent the country quiet, opposition to the debilitated Government was virtually united. Counterfeits of the Haytian currency had been discovered in large quantities.

Gen. SANZ, the Governor of Porto Rico, has been recalled, and requires immediately to Spain. The construction of West Indian telegraph lines on the island is progressing without interruption.

Advices from San Domingo represent the revolution under CABRAL as gaining strength, the people having given up the hope of annexation to the United States.

A letter received in Washington from a recent visitor to the Red River region, says that but for the recent legislation by the Dominion Parliament, RIEL would have accepted the aid of the Fenians. This writer represents the legislation as substantially what was asked by the insurgents. A Chicago dispatch says an agent from RIEL has arrived there, urging the Fenians to expedite the proposed movement to intercept the British expedition, but that he has met with a cool reception from the Chicago leaders, who regard such an enterprise as foolhardy and dangerous.

A suit has been entered against one of the bondsmen of BURNEY, the defaulting St. Louis City Treasurer, for the full amount of his bond, the signer refusing to pay, on the ground that high city officials knew of the defalcation several months before it was made public.

Count VON BEUST, son of the Austrian Premier, died at the Sandwich Islands, April 29. He was an officer on the Austrian frigate *Donau*, at that time in port at Honolulu.

The application in the suit of Davis and others for the appointment of a receiver of the Union Pacific Railway, was denied at Cheyenne, on Friday, by Chief Justice LOWE. The Judge held that the road was now in good hands, and that the bond already tendered by the Company is an ample security.

A sister of Miss BUCKLEY, who recently obtained a verdict against the St. Louis *Republican*, has instituted a suit, claiming to have been equally slandered with her sister in that journal.

The Tennessee Legislative Convention, after three days balloting, elected THOMAS H. BUTLER Secretary of State, on Saturday.

The publication of the *Prensa* in Havana has been discontinued, the paper having been merged in the *Faro de Cuba*. The new Spanish steamer *Ramón Aprirtua* was lost on Cayo Piedras, while on her trial trip. The crew were saved. The Spanish troops recently destroyed a powder-mill and two unfinished cannon, deserted by the insurgents at Gibacoa, Cuba.

Gen. FORSYTHE is in close pursuit of the Indians who recently attacked the working parties on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Advices received at Chicago from the workmen at Georgetown, Colorado, are to the effect that unless arms are furnished to them immediately for protection against the Indians, the Railroad Company becoming responsible for them, that they will quit work, raise a mass, and come East.

GARDINER BROWNE, a pupil in the Dover, N. H., High School, aged fifteen years, was killed in that city on Friday while playing base-ball, by the ball striking him in the head.

RED CLOUD, JOHN RICHARD and about twenty-five Sioux left Fort Fetterman, yesterday morning, for Washington. It is expected they will reach Cheyenne by the 27th inst.

A Mrs. STEWART, residing in Cliff-street, in Rochester, was fatally burned Saturday morning by the explosion of coal gas from a cooking stove.

The Insurance Commissioners at San Francisco have revoked the certificate of the Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Company, owing to the impaired capital of the Company.

The Political Outlook.

Some of the Republican papers in the interior of the State are engaged in "discounting the future" with reference to the next candidate for Governor, and a formidable array of available men has already been presented. From this end of the State we have Gov. E. D. MORGAN, HORACE GREELEY, JOHN A. GRISWOLD, and JOHN M. FRANCIS. In addition to these, JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Erie, Gen. SEWARD L. WOODFORD, E. G. SPAULDING, NOAH DAVIS, Judge BALCOM, THOMAS C. ALVORD, JOHN COCHRANE, Gen. PLEASONTON and others have been named. We do not hear of active canvassing in behalf of any person, and it is not probable that the nomination will be very eagerly sought for at present. It is too early to move any important pieces upon the political chess-board. Nothing can be calculated upon with any certainty until after Congress has settled upon its policy and adjourned. Upon its action depends the result of the November campaign, in this State at least.

Despite the immense majority which was rolled up against us in the recent judicial election, we do not concede the result of the November election to be by any means a foregone conclusion. If Congress will address itself to the work before it in the proper spirit—and we think we see indications of a disposition to do so—we have faith that we can carry the State in November. To accomplish this, it is essential that the taxes should be reduced, the Funding bill passed in some form, the Georgia muddle finally disposed of, and a permanent financial policy adopted. This accomplished, the Republican Party must be brought to a realization of the necessity for harmonious and vigorous work, it must put up the best candidates it can find, and rouse itself to earnest and concerted action.

In this City, the old feuds among Republicans must be extinguished—if necessary by ignoring each and every one of them—and a new organization must be substituted for those which have ceased to be effective. Effete leaders must be made to take "back seats," and new and vigorous men be brought forward to take their places. The central management of the State must be galvanized into new life. What is needed is a thoroughly able leadership,—not only competent to manage a canvass vigorously, but capable of inspiring that popular enthusiasm without which a hearty co-operation of the rank and file of the party cannot be secured. It is the legitimate province of the party at large, assembled in State Convention, to do this, and to that end, perhaps, it is desirable to meet early and map out the campaign.

The moment Congress adjourns, the work of local organization should begin. The leaders must meet together in council, and laying aside old animosities and jealousies, go to work for the general good. If Congress would but bring itself into general harmony with the Administration, the Federal patronage might be exerted—and with perfect propriety—in opposition to Democratic power in this City, with great effect. By proper effort the new election law could be enforced, and in that way the adverse majority in this City be kept down at least twenty thousand. Republicans would work if they thought there was any hope of even an opportunity hereafter being accorded them, and if they could be encouraged by a consciousness of an efficient co-operation on the part of the leaders of the party.

A great deal of the Republican apathy which is complained of is the natural result of inefficient leadership, and of a general conviction of the absolute futility of effort. A great party is like a great army—it must have good officers and good discipline. In the absence of these, nothing can be accomplished, especially against an organization which possesses both. In all other respects the Republican Party has decidedly the advantage. Its principles, its record, and its achievements ought to be elements of success, and could easily be made so, if the right course were pursued. Our first reliance is upon Congress; and we believe that our Representatives in Washington are beginning to appreciate their responsibility, and to feel a disposition to meet it. The rest depends entirely upon ourselves. It remains to be seen if the party in the State will prove equal to the crisis now before it.

Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment.

Admitting the necessity for legislation to enforce the equality of rights which the Fifteenth Amendment guarantees, it nevertheless seems desirable to limit all such legislation to the precise point to be attained. Judged by this safe and simple rule, the bill passed by the House, on the recommendation of its Judiciary Committee, is preferable to that adopted by the Senate, after long and acrimonious debate.

The difficulties to be guarded against are possibilities which may grow out of the condition of society in the Southern States. The Constitution confers equality in respect of all the rights of citizenship; but local enactments may hereafter be framed to establish arbitrary tests, from the application of which colored citizens would unfairly suffer. Or local functionaries may, by fraudulent or invidious action, deprive freedmen of the exercise of the franchise. Or by force or fraud, by violence or the threat of violence, colored voters may be kept from the polls, or may be made to suffer from the free use of the ballot. These are, in the main, the possible evils which legislation is required to prevent; and the merit of the House bill is that it effects the contemplated purpose, and there stops. Thus, it punishes by fine or imprisonment every officer, municipal, State or Federal, who, by any act of omission or commission, on any pretext whatever, denies or abridges the right of any citizen to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It treats as a misdemeanor the use of force, fraud, or intimidation by any person to prevent the exercise of the franchise by colored citizens on the same conditions that govern the voting of whites. It imposes penalties on those who, in the enforcement of local law in respect of assessment, registration, or the like, may neglect or discriminate against colored citizens. And it gives Circuit Courts of the United States jurisdiction of causes of action created by this act, and Circuit and District Courts of the United States jurisdiction of the misdemeanors which the act creates. For more than this, legislation is not required to provide.

But the Senate bill does provide much more. It covers with what seems to us needless elaboration all the points presented in the House bill, adding a section—perhaps not unnecessarily—making it the duty of Federal officers to take cognizance of all offences against the act. Moreover, it authorizes the President to employ the army or navy to prevent the violation or enforce the due execution of the act. So far well. Sections 14 and 15 are, however, completely out of place. They are designed to operate penally against office-holders who are ineligible under the disability clause of the Fourteenth Amendment—an odious provision, which cannot be too soon abrogated, and the embodiment of which, in a measure professedly framed to secure an equality of rights, tends to revive animosities which wise and generous men are trying to forget. Nor is the nineteenth section a whit more excusable. The time may come when it will be necessary for Congress to take cognizance of repeating and other fraudulent practices at elections; but when it does come, the legislation should be framed upon a broader basis, with a more definite aim, and in a connection less likely to be misunderstood.

Departure as King of Spain.

Who shall say that the days of romance have passed, when the son of a cartwright is the elected King of Spain? The throne of FERDINAND and ISABELLA, which once overshadowed half the world, has in the course of three centuries been filled by brave and wise, as well as by weak and worthless men: but we question whether since the time of CHARLES V. it has boasted of an occupant possessing greater natural strength of character than the man who at length promises to fill it, Don BALDOMERO ESPARTERO. Destined for the priesthood, the French invasion of Spain awakened the military ardor that slumbered in his constitutionally feeble frame; and at the age of twenty-three he began that military career which has conducted him through all the intermediate stages to the rank of Marshal, and at one time to that of Regent, at another of Dictator, and now, probably, of King of Spain. There are abundant materials in the career of Gen. ESPARTERO for the pen of the novel-writer or the dramatist. He fought in Peru in his early days like a hero, and gambled like an adventurer, gaining rank from the one source and riches from the other. He married a certain Señorina SANTA CRUZ in spite of her wealthy father, who thought the embryo monarch a very poor match. He has had the power of making Generals and concluding alliances, and has been branded as a traitor, deprived of his dignities, and exiled from his country. No man knows better the shifting sands upon which greatness, and especially Spanish greatness, is built. At the age of seventy-eight he can have but little ambition left to satisfy, and it seems after all the most fitting close of an eventful life that the last few years of an existence like this should be those of repose. The expedient can be but a temporary one, and is probably intended to give Spain a brief breathing space, and to prepare the people for placing the diadem on the brow of a younger and more ambitious man—Marshal PRIM.

If Europe be really destined for republican institutions, the increase of monarchs by popular suffrage is calculated to make the ultimate shock less violent. NAPOLEON III. has just appealed to the *plebiscitum* as confirming his original titles to empire, which were drawn from the same source. The throne of Italy is built on revolution; the King of Sweden descends from a fortunate General of the first NAPOLEON; the King of Greece is a joint nominee of his subjects and their diplomatic patrons; while the new King of Spain will be but the crowned President of a federation of provinces, which may yet have a glorious future if its policy becomes as liberal as its paper Constitution is free.

The Greatest of all Future Possibilities.

The sun is beginning to be an object of great anxiety to many scientific men. Spots on that orb are not at all uncommon, as may be ascertained by any one who will take the trouble to look at it through a bit of smoked glass. But these phenomena have of late assumed an appearance which astonishes astronomers, and is calculated to alarm that class which fancies it can detect portents of the future in the heavens. There are great gulfs now to be seen in the sun, each much larger than this earth which we think of so much consequence in the universe. They increase at a prodigious rate, and sometimes seem destined so work a convulsion similar to that which has undoubtedly overtaken other solar systems. Suns as vast as that which lights and warms this world have been shattered to pieces, or disappeared, and only the philosopher in his roving glance over the sky has detected the change. The inhabitants of other planets would not notice the disappearance of the planet we inhabit, any more than we can see a speck of sand carried off by the wind on the sea-shore.

It is not a mere theory, but an ascertained fact, that the sun is always in a highly fluid condition—as one recent writer describes it, "a hurricane of flame, the disturbances of which might, perhaps, be best represented to our imaginations by the occasional explosion of a planet or two of nitro-glycerine." It is, moreover, subject to "magnetic storms," produced, as many suppose, by the movements of the planets around it. The great disturbance which is now going on was predicted months ago by scientific men. That we are much more concerned in the event than many people suppose, is quite certain. Self-registering magnetic instruments have revealed the fact that whenever a spot breaks out on the sun, the earth thrills under a mysterious magnetic influence. In one case, a few years ago, it is upon record that telegraphic machinery was set on fire, and the "pen of Bain's telegraph was followed by a flame," at the very instant a sudden burst of light showed itself in the sun. "In the telegraph-stations at Washington and Philadelphia the signalmen received strong electric shocks." In fact, the electric condition of the earth was changed, though by what precise agency none can fully explain. We are at once lost in a region of conjecture, and can only feel that the fate which was foretold of old for the earth may at any moment overtake it. The forces are all in existence by which, in the solemn language of Holy Writ, the "heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burned up."

Once in every eleven years the sun exhibits the stupendous phenomena which are at present engaging the attention of philosophers. In 1859 "chasms and abysses," similar to those which are now reported, were seen by many observers. Their recurrence was predicted for 1870. Great disturbances in the world have usually accompanied these outbreaks, though why it should so happen is another of the unfathomable mysteries of the universe. In 1848 there were magnetic storms, and we had the French revolution. Again in 1859 they occurred, and we saw wars and rumors of wars in Europe. The electrical condition of the atmosphere is thought to exert a greater influence upon the minds of men and nations than many are willing to believe, or than any one is able to explain. The telegraphs denote the changed condition of the earth, but they cannot indicate the extent of the change. In the language of the astronomer whose description of the sun we have just quoted, "the pens of all our telegraphic wires may some day trace in flame a handwriting more ominous of human destiny than was the handwriting which, during Belshazzar's feast, traced a warning on the wall of the fall of the Babylonian dynasty."

Remember the Masonry.

As the new Commissioners of Public Parks are vested with entire control of all our City squares, we trust soon to be able to record an improvement in those forlorn and neglected spots. Their appearance at present, as for some time past, is depressing to the last degree. On them, after all, more than on Central Park, do our poor depend for their daily glimpses of verdure and freshness. There are thousands in our midst to whom even a car-fare is an impossible extravagance, and Central Park an inaccessible fairy land. Yet none the less for their poverty and squalor—perhaps, we should say because of it—do they yearn for the beauty of flowers and green trees. We cannot afford to dispense unnecessarily with a single refining influence in the midst of the wear and tear of City life.

We are glad, therefore, to see that the hand of the improver has already shown itself in City Hall Park. But it is our Battery which we wish to command especially to the good offices of the new Commission. None of the other squares approaches it in advantage of situation, with its pleasant sea-view, its sweeping view of the Bay, its being only by the depth of the River at the docks from the ocean. Moreover, and its delightful sea-breeze to temper the heat of Summer. Besides, it still has the finest grass to be found in the City—better far than any in the Central Park—and it is encompassed by a thousand gracious memories of a happier past when Fashion yet smiled on it, and the youth and beauty of the City wandered beneath its kindly shadows. Its glory has long since departed, and its once lovely greensward has been turned into the very "abomination of desolation." The admonition to "keep off the grass" still greets the eye, a melancholy reminder of former attractions; but the grass has been "kept off" so long as to make the injunction needless. The Battery can never again be quite what it was, but a little care and trouble will at least serve to make it presentable, and an ornament, instead of a disgrace, to the entrance of our City.

The Liberated Presbyter.

When STEBBINS's imprisoned starling at length "got out" of its cage, it could not have breathed expressions of greater rapture than those in which Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH hailed his deliverance from General Assemblies, Synods, and Presbyteries. Amid the festive associations of the Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-street, he poured out his soul in a strain of Thanksgiving over his emancipation from all restraint. He talked of his incumbency of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church as if it had been confinement in a lunatic asylum, declaring with much emotion that he no longer had any "chains to clank, or strait-waistcoat to bind him down," and that being now for the first time free, he could at length say exactly what he thought. We cannot discover that the newly enfranchised pastor said anything very remarkable, but perhaps he was not quite in the vein yesterday. It takes time to get accustomed to freedom. Notwithstanding the fact of his having been rather unfortunate in his attempts to put into practice the exhortation given to Titus concerning hospitality, Mr. SMYTH retains unlimited confidence in the genial influences of his own peculiar mixture. Whether he is correct in citing BRUNSON and PUSEYISM as presenting him with examples of a free use of stimulants, is somewhat doubtful. The interpretation which these popular divines put upon the text chosen by Mr. SMYTH is comprehensive enough to admit discussions on politics, and on a great many purely secular questions; besides Mr. SMYTH himself is not a commentator whom most people would care to follow strictly.

The orator of the Masonic Hall has not hitherto shown himself morbidly apprehensive of finding extraneous matter introduced into his improving discourses. If he had, he would probably not have been so liberally reported, and then he would have been still clanking his chain and pulling at his strait-waistcoat. He is, however, to be congratulated upon his resolution to leave politics to the newspapers, and philosophy to its proper exponents, and adhere rigidly to the old standard of Gospel preaching. We do not expect a new Avatar to follow the liberation of the ex-presbyter, nor do we even imagine that his distinctive views upon the equilibrium of fluids will be sufficient to constitute the nucleus of a new sect; but judging from yesterday's sample, there is a little—not much—reason to hope that Mr. SMYTH may be fully as edifying in freedom as when attired in chains and a strait-waistcoat, and testing the capacities of spontaneous absorption possessed by enterprising reporters.

A Quack Remedy.

"Protection the only live issue," is the doctrine which the Philadelphia *North American* would have the Republican Party espouse. It declares that there is no other issue than that of protection or free-trade between Republicans and the Democracy. "Let us all agree to arrange ourselves upon that," quoth our contemporary, "and let the country see where we stand."

Now the tariff question is one of the most important of the day, but it is not and ought not to be a strictly party question. There are Republicans who are free-traders, and there are Democrats who are protectionists, and neither party will be mad enough to drive these members out of its ranks. The great body of tariff reformers, however, are not for free-trade *per se*, nor for protection as an abstract principle. They know that the financial necessities of the Government will for many years make various and even high duties inevitable, and these again will insure a moderate and just degree of protection to American industry. On the other hand, they know that the excessive duties of the present tariff, and of the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, tend to foster monopolies, and are as injurious to domestic industry as to the revenue. This class of reformers made their strength felt at every stage of the recent discussions in the House, and they are destined to exert a wholesome influence upon the future of the Republican Party.

From the correspondence which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the reported difficulty between Gen. HANCOCK and the President was misstated in several essential particulars. The original report was calculated to compromise the President, by making it appear that he permitted political considerations to influence his administration of purely military affairs. The letters which we now publish contradict this version, and exonerate President GRANT, not only from the charge of being actuated by prejudices, but from any insinuation of discourtesy as well. They show, when taken in connection with the explanation which accompanies them, that the whole affair arose from a somewhat unjustifiable exhibition of warmth upon the part of Gen. HANCOCK. The whole affair is simply an example of making mountains out of mole-hills.

It is not of much consequence what the *Observer*—a Sunday newspaper published in London—thinks on any subject, and therefore no one will be concerned to learn that it regards "the closing by the United States Government of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to the Red River expedition as an act of studied unfriendliness." Nevertheless, as the *Observer* says, the Dominion Government has now "every reason which has great influence. By and by, considering the magazine of British journals will understand the line of an Admiral Opie.

That the Pope is infallible, and that the Pope is making a vast blunder, are the two propositions which divide the Catholic Church at this moment. They seem irreconcilable, but perhaps great authorities may be able to show us that they are nothing of the kind. The pamphlet just published at Rome against the promulgation of the new dogma only attracts attention because it is said to be written by a Roman Catholic Bishop. The Pope's most faithful counselors must see good grounds for waiting that he had been content to leave the doctrine of infallibility where he found it.

Paris does not seem to be dissatisfied with the result of the plebiscitum. There have been great illuminations in honor of NAPOLEON's triumph, and although crowds thronged the streets, there was no sign of disorder. The Emperor is evidently far from being afraid of popular demonstrations. It is now only to be hoped that he will keep faith with the people who have once more shown their confidence in him.

Annexation is being actively urged in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and associations for that purpose exist in all the large towns and villages. Public meetings are held, at which stirring speeches are made, and pamphlets are openly distributed setting forth the advantages to be derived from annexation to this country. All this is in marked contrast to the feeling which formerly existed. Ten years ago the open advocacy now so prevalent would have been resented, and social ostracism, or even personal violence, would have been resorted to. The change of feeling is largely attributable to the unpopularity of the recent confederation of the provinces. The Nova Scotians have been bitterly opposed to the Dominion scheme from the first, and the feeling seems to be intensified every year. Ultimately, we have no doubt, the annexationists will be successful.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, declines a renomination, and his friends are recommending him for United States Senator. The probabilities are that, with his consent or without it, the Governor will be renominated by the approaching Republican Convention. The party desires to avail itself of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's great personal popularity in the approaching canvass, and we do not see how he can refuse the use of his name when it is asked on that ground. It would create an obligation which would go far to insure his election as Senator, and in that view the plan suggested by Mr. HALL, in the Portland *Advertiser*, is a sagacious one.

We have several times alluded to the scheme for establishing a permanent industrial exhibition in this City, upon a scale corresponding to the requirements of the time. A charter was granted by the Legislature last Winter, and we learn that a company has already been organized under it. Sufficient capital has been subscribed to insure the speedy success of the enterprise, and as soon as a suitable site can be secured the plan of the building will be determined upon and its construction begun. The whole City is interested in the success of the enterprise. Aside from the large expenditure and the employment of labor which it will involve, the proposed exhibition will be a permanent attraction to visitors from abroad. Our merchants, hotel-keepers, and boatmen interests generally, will be benefited, besides immense help will be given to the general cause of mechanical science and art. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will be carried out upon a liberal scale, and that the building will be a prominent feature of our Metropolis, surpassing even the Sydenham Crystal Palace, and the buildings of the recent Paris Exposition.

The world has witnessed a good deal of Protorian work latterly—though there is no longer a Roman Empire in it—at least in the old sense. In France the army has stepped in, as usual, to supplant the civil revolutionists. The late change in Spain was a *coup d'état* of the Generals, and the latest return in Portugal has been brought about by an effort of military strategy on the part of Gen. SALDANHA. In spite of LEIGH HUNT's poetry and the prose of RICHARD COBDEN and others, Captain Sword has still the upper hand of Captain Pen, even in the ways of progress and in the most constitutionally-disposed countries. The old camping-ground of Europe will in all probability maintain its character in that respect for some time to come.

The ill-used shad has at length found due protection. If we want mature fish and plenty of them in their due season, we cannot expect to go on catching them all the year round. Unquestionable as this fact is, sundry persons have shown a disposition to forget it. All such are hereby warned that the Legislature of the State of New-York did, on the 2d of May, pass a bill whereby they are rendered liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars should they be guilty of fishing for shad in the Hudson River, at any other time than between the 15th March and the 15th June in each year. It is further enacted in the same statute that any net used in any of the waters of the State must have each of its meshes of the extent of five inches, or two and a half inches between the bars, under a penalty of four hundred dollars for each offense.

Among the annoyances of travel hackney carriages are not the least. Philadelphia, which already possesses undisputed claims to the gratitude of humanity at large for its invention of soda-water, is to confer an additional benefit on a numerous section of society by abolishing the hackmen. The knell of extortion was sounded when the five handsome vehicles of the Union Transfer Company made their preliminary trip in Fairmount Park last week. A luxurious, light and clean coupé, to contain two, may now be hired for a dollar. The boon would be received in New-York with as much joy as the reduction of the income tax.

A bill introduced into the House by Mr. WILSON for the prevention of cruelty to animals is designed to correct more than one evil. The gross inhumanity to which animals meant for use as food are often subjected is a disgrace to all concerned. Besides this, the confinement, crowding, hunger, thirst and fright which the wretched creatures frequently suffer on their way to market deteriorate their health in a very serious degree. By the time they reach the slaughter-house they are in a state of excitement and fever which renders their flesh unwholesome, and, in some cases, even dangerous to the consumer. Mr. WILSON's bill provides that animals shall be given ample room, rest, water and food on railroads and steamers, and the person in charge is to pay for this care and [illegible] a penalty of three hundred dollars for violations of the bill, or policy. Every lover of [illegible] will hope for a [illegible] measure of this kind.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-Night's Performances.

At the Academy of Music, this evening, "Il Poliuto" is to be sung...."The Rent Day" and "Is He Jealous?" are to be acted at Wallack's....At Niblo's "The Forty Thieves" will be reproduced, with "To Oblige Benson," as a preliminary farce....Mr. HARKINS benefits by the final performances of "From Frost" at the Fifth-avenue....At the French Theater Mr. FECHTER will appear for the first time in "The Corsican Brothers."....At the Bowery Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON commences an engagement and performs in "Metamora."

Miscellaneous Matters.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.

The promised concert in aid of the destitute Russian Israelites now in this City, comes to-morrow at Steinway Hall. Its pecuniary success is earnestly to be wished by the charitable. The entertainment will be a good one, as its happy necessities ought to have no obstacle. Mr. W. J. HILL, Signor RANDOLFI, and Mr. J. M. HAHN will sing; Miss JULIET LETT, an amateur pianist, Mr. LEWENBERG, violinist, and Mr. SELLINGER, violoncellist, and Señor IZQUIERDO, flutist, will play. Mr. DRESSLAR will be an accompanist.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI.

Among the persons sailing for Rio de Janeiro to-day, will be Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, M. THEODORE REMEE, Señor PABLO SARASATE and the popular Negro Britain, Signor FERRARIS. Miss PATTI proceeds to Brazil to give a series of concerts in the principal cities of that Kingdom, and returns hither by the way of San Francisco, and once again under the skilled and successful direction of Mr. STRAKOSCH. The lady was to have sung at a farewell concert Saturday evening, but she was so greatly fatigued that she found it impossible to do so, and was compelled, as a consequence, to forego a ceremony of grateful leave-taking. She bears with her to Brazil the recollection of much cordial appreciation and of many acts of kindness, and leaves, it must be added, not only remembrances of artistic merits which will cause the story of her triumphs abroad to be pursued with great interest, but a general sentiment of personal esteem that will add to the heartiness of the welcome awaiting her on her second visit, this year, to the United States.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

Reliable information in regard to the Beethoven Festival, to the positive occurrence of which allusion was made in these columns a few days ago, is gradually being obtained. Negotiations are really progressing with many of the eminent soloists in the United States, and we understand that the co-operation of all the orchestral leaders and of all the singing societies of this City and vicinity has been secured. Special compositions are to be interpreted, oratorio music is to be sung with immense choruses, and concerted pieces from popular operas, such as trios and quartets, to be given by half a dozen tenors and as many sopranos, contraltos and basses, to each artist usually intrusted with a share of the performance on the stage. Concerning the building once known as the Skating Rink, and about to be transformed into the local Coliseum, several details have reached us. Contracts have been entered into by the projectors of the festival that additional width shall be given to the building, which in present may be accounted one of the largest in America. The extent of the addition is to be eighty-two feet, and arches are to cover the space thus added. This will give the building a clear length of 430 feet, and a width of 200 feet, unobstructed by pillars and obstacles which impeded the sight and hearing in the Boston Coliseum. The roof forms a clear span from wall to wall, and is supported by immense iron arches, which converge and join together at a height of 100 feet from the ground. The building itself is of corrugated iron, and possesses great durability, and at the same time resonance, giving acoustic properties that may be reckoned as almost wonderful in such a space. The area of the structure is 80,000 square feet, and allowing four and a half feet for each person—much more than the average accorded in our places of amusement—the structure will with ease accommodate 20,000 persons sitting. With extra stage room and promenade, it may be safely calculated that fully 25,000 people will be at ease during the performances. The stage will be 115 feet in length by 100 feet in depth, and will seat an orchestra of 500 musicians for the great numbers of the festival, and a chorus of 3,500 persons, to be recruited from all the operatic organizations in the City, and also from amateur choirs. In the space allotted to chorus and orchestra, the seats will be so constructed as to give a perfect view both to the persons engaged and to every one of the auditors. The entire space between the stage and the entrance is to be filled in with chairs and sofas, while the areas between them are to be broad and free. Altogether, the building, which in itself is peculiarly fitted to the use for which it is now destined, will be so rearranged as to render it perfectly suited to the festival.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST.

Most of our readers will recollect Mlle. ANGELA CORDIER, who sang *Dinorah* in the opera bearing that title, when it was first listened to here. We have just received information of the lady's death, which occurred at Caen, near Paris, a few weeks ago.

SIGNOR RONCONI'S PERFORMANCE.

Signor RONCONI regrets to be obliged to announce that the chorus engaged by him for the proposed performance of "L'Elisire d'Amore" on the 24th inst., having violated their engagement, he finds himself obliged to defer the representation for the present.

National Pedestrian Congress.

The third season of the existence of the National Pedestrian Congress will be celebrated by an attractive entertainment at the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, to-morrow. The programme of festivities includes a four-mile walking match, a one-mile velocipede race, a four-mile handicap walking match, a 100-yard race, a one-mile running race, a 200-yard amateur, a two-mile velocipede race, a half-mile running race and a jumping match, and will commence punctually at 12 M. Among the contestants for the prizes, most of which are quite valuable, are Messrs. E. D. DAVIS, Pete Perry, Jas. Smith, Bob Way, W. C. McClellan, John Haydock, Jas. Adams, John Thomas, A. F. Messenger, Ned Searles and Wm. E. Harding. The whole affair will be under the direction of WM. E. HARDING, President of the National Pedestrian Association.

The Maine Congressmen.

Calls have already been issued in the Third and Fourth Congressional districts of Maine for Republican Conventions to nominate candidates. An Augusta correspondent thus speaks of the prospect in the several districts, but we think he is a little too sanguine with regard to the fourth:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Hon. JOHN LYNCH, the present incumbent, is brought forward for a fourth nomination. York County claims the nomination, and Col. M. P. WENTWORTH, of Kittery; Judge TAPLEY, of Saco; Hon. J. A. GOODWIN, of Wells, and Hon. JAMES M. STONE, of Kennebunk, are favorably mentioned as candidates against Mr. LYNCH. Of these, Col. WENTWORTH receives the greatest support, and it is not unlikely that the contest will be so narrow

YACHTS AND YACHTING.

Brilliant Prospects of the Coming Season.

The Sappho and the Countess—The Queen Moor—The Coming Regatta—Plans of Yachtsmen.

The yachting of 1870 will shortly be inaugurated, and gives every hope of being the most brilliant season ever enjoyed on American waters. The prospect of an international yacht race, and the visit of an English yacht of a certain celebrity to these waters, has given sudden impetus to all yachting matters and everything connected with the pastime. Old yachts are being refitted, painted and put in commission; every week hails the launch of some new flyer of the seas, destined to add one to the competitors that the stranger will have to vanquish before she can carry away our much-coveted prize, the Queen's cup won by the America.

The different yacht clubs are very full, and there is a great demand for membership, as it has become the fashion to belong to a yacht club, and everybody likes to be in the fashion in America. It is a great triumph, the treble victory of the Sappho, as she met her antagonist, the Cambria, on the latter's own terms, and in fact Mr. DOUGLAS gave up in every point rather than lose the chance of having a race. The three races were sixty miles to windward and back, and in each instance the Sappho achieved an easy victory.

As already announced, the Cambria and Dauntless are matched for an ocean yacht race, to start from Cowes on the 4th of July. From the view we have been favored of Mr. ASHBURY's motion, it appears highly improbable, and very unlikely, that he will put in an appearance at all on that eventful day.

FRIENDLY WORDS OF ADVICE TO YACHTSMEN.

Before going into details of the doings of the various clubs, it might not be out of place to make a few suggestions to American yachtsmen. For many years there has been considerable rivalry between the members of the various clubs, and not the generous emulation that should exist in the heart of every true sailor. Why do the clubs confine their reputations so much to their own yachts, and make them so exclusive? Would it not be far better for each club to have a race open to all yachts, which would put the field of competition on a much wider scale? Of course, each club could have a private race for their own members; but the public race would attract ten times the notice and general attention accorded the private one. Some of the clubs have started this idea during the past few seasons, and have been tolerably successful, but let all the clubs join together and we should have a regatta that has never before been witnessed in American waters. Let a committee be formed of the members of each club and arrange a series of cups, to be contested for by yachts of each class. Such a measure would doubtless meet with success, and bring the best yachts of the year to a just prominence.

NEW YACHTS OF THE SEASON.

During the past Fall yacht-builders have been very active, and several additions have been made to our yacht clubs that are likely to make a name before the close of the season. Commodore WILLIAM VOORHEES, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has had a new shooner built for him, called the *Tidal Wave*. This yacht was modeled by Mr. A. A. SCHROCK, who also built the famous *Gracie*, one of the fastest sloops of the past season. The *Tidal Wave* measures: length on deck, 90.8 feet; water line, 85.3 feet; breadth of beam, 21.9 feet; and depth of hold, 8.8 feet. Area of measurement, according to New-York Yacht Club rules, 1,979.1 feet; extreme length on deck, 99 feet; tonnage, 109.49 tons; mainmast, 94 feet; foremast, 82 feet; topmasts, 60 feet; bowsprit, 19 feet out-board; flying jibboom, 21 feet out-board; main gaff, 30 feet; fore gaff, 26 feet; main boom, 62 feet, and fore boom, 36 feet. It was the original intention to carry about 2,000 square yards of canvass, but as on trial the spars had to be cut, the canvass has been reduced proportionately. This yacht was built at Nyack by Mr. A. G. POLHAMUS, and is much admired for the beauty and symmetry of her lines.

Mr. JACOB VOORHIS, Jr., has had the *Modeline* sloop altered into a schooner, and expects that she will make a good race with anything in the squadron. She has been rebuilt by Mr. JAMES R. SMITH, and is handsomely fitted out in walnut and oak, with gilt mouldings and bathrooms mirrors. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 93 feet; length on water line, 83.3 feet; breadth of beam, 21.7 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; area of measurement by New-York Yacht Club rules, 1,787 feet and 145.18 tons.

Mr. S. P. GARDNER, of Boston, who formerly owned the *Bonita*, is having a new schooner-yacht constructed for him by the POILLONS, of Brooklyn. The boat is to be called the *Belle*, and is 47 tons, New-York Club measurement; length of water line, 45 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; with a rocker keel 18 inches deep. Her sticks measure as follows: Main boom, 32 feet; main gaff, 30 feet; fore boom, 18 feet; fore gaff, 19.5, and bowsprit, 19 feet out-board. This yacht is very fine forward, but has plenty of beam aft. She will carry about ten tons of ballast, and draw seven feet of water aft and four and a half feet forward.

Mr. A. S. HATCH, the owner of the *Calypso*, has been making several alterations in his boat, and hopes to arrive at an increase of speed. The same gentleman intends to strive earnestly for some of the prizes this year. Mr. W. H. NICHOLLS, the owner of the *Corning*, who made her first appearance in the season of 1868, is building a new sloop about eighty feet in length. This sloop is being built with a deep draught and narrow beam, which her owner fancies will give speed. The schooner *Palmer* has been refitting at New-London, and received a new *gig*, a life-boat and two sets of light sails. The schooner *Rambler*, belonging to Mr. JAMES H. BANKER, is up at New-London and has been scraped and painted. Mr. GEORGE OSGOOD is going to bring the *Fleetwing* into notice this season, and has fitted her with a new suit of canvas. The sloop *Kate*, belonging to Mr. ROBERT BELLON, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, has been repaired and overhauled, and it is expected she will give some of the sloops all they want on a wind. This is one of the fastest sloops in America, beating in a stiff sea. The schooner *Alice*, belonging to Commodore KIDD, has undergone extensive alterations and is being newly fitted up.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

The month of June will open the yachting season, and the Atlantic Yacht Club will lead off the dance on the 2d of the month with their annual regatta. This Club was organized in 1866, and is now in a flourishing condition. The Club now owns eight schooners and thirty-seven sloops, all of which have gained great reputation for speed. The Club have arranged to have a steamer for the use of their guests on the day of the regatta, so as to enable them to see the race from start to finish. The course as defined by the Committee will be as follows: For schooners and first-class sloops, according to the rules of the Club, starting from a stake-boat off Club Harbor, in Gowanus Bay, to and around the Gowanus Shoal Buoy; thence to and around the South-west Spit; to and around the Light-ship, rounding the same from south-west to north-east; thence home, passing to the southward of Hesson and Romer Shoals. The same course will be used by the second and third-class sloops. The fourth-class sloops will go to and around the South-west Spit, and thence home. All yachts are to pass betwe on Forts Lafayette and Richmond; also to the eastward of buoys Nos. 11, 13 and 15 on west bank, both going and returning. The same rules as to allowances that prevailed last year will also be used this season. The Committee have taken considerable pains in their programme, and will certainly afford a good day's yachting.

The New-York Yacht Club regatta will take place later in the month of June. This is the oldest and most powerful club in America, having been organized in 1844. The Club now owns thirty schooners, nineteen sloops and four steamers. The regatta this season will be vested with unusual interest, as it will give some clue as to which is the best yacht in the Club and upon which trial round the hopes of Americans will be centered. If the *Cambria* dare to come over on her plucky enterprise. We will give Mr. ASHBURY credit if he does come over, as it is not competing with twenty of the finest schooners in the world. The Mayflower and Vesta are about the only new vessels added to the Club this year, and we hope they may prove useful ones. The annual meeting of the Club was held in the spring of the year, and the members re-elected their officers for the ensuing year.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club, although not one of the largest clubs, possesses among its members some of the finest yachts afloat in America. At their annual meeting it was decided to hold the yearly regatta on some day between the 10th and 15th of June. A committee was then appointed, consisting of Commodore KIDD and Mr. J. M. BARTLE, to have printed invitations sent to the various yacht clubs in the neighborhood to enter their vessels for the Union Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The Boston Yacht Club is gradually increasing in size, and now owns seven schooners, eighteen sloops and one steamer. They have changed their club signal, having now a blue ground with a single white star in the triangle formed by two red stripes crossing each another. The Commodore's pennant is dark blue with a white anchor, and that of the Vice-Commodore, scarlet with a white anchor. The Committee have not fixed definitely upon the day for their regatta, but it will probably take place about the 15th of June.

The Bayonne Yacht Club was never in a more prosperous condition than at present, and intend having some good sport this year. Their regattas have always been noted for their social character, good feeling and the trouble and care taken by the different committees to amuse their guests. The Club now numbers over one hundred members, and several new yachts have been added to their sailing stock. Their Club-house is at Pamrapo, N. J.

The Jersey City Yacht Club has added several new members to their roll, and also two new sloops. The regatta of this Club will be given probably early in July.

The Columbian and Long Island Yacht Clubs also intend making some activ this season, and we shall hear more of their doings before long.

MATCHES FOR JUNE.

There will be several interesting matches during the month of June. Prominent among these will be the race between Mr. RUTHERFURD's *Palmer* and the *Phantom*, belonging to Commodore STEBBINS. The *Palmer* is the largest yacht of the two, measuring 194 tons, while the *Phantom* is only 128 tons. There will be no allowance of time, as it is simply to test the improvements made in the *Palmer* during the past season.

It appears that Commodore KIDD is anxious that the *Alice* and *Fleetwing* shall have another race. On a former occasion they were very unfortunate every time that they met the *Alice*, and the ordinary luck would probably have the best of the race.

The action of the New-York Yacht Club in ruling out sloops from the race for the *America's* cup when the *Dauntless* comes over, has given considerable annoyance to many yachtsmen. It does not appear to be just to rule out any yacht over thirty tons, that is to say if they follow the conditions upon which the cup was presented to the Club by Commodore STEVENS.

The challenge of the American season promises to be an exciting and brilliant one. May the best boats win!

ILLINOIS.

Close of the Constitutional Convention—Outline of the New Constitution—Important Provisions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 19, 1870.

Our Constitutional Convention has got through with its labors, and the result has been published. The new Constitution is a document of considerable length, and on the whole it is an improvement upon the one which it proposes to supersede.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

The preamble and bill of rights contain the usual platitudes incident to such documents. In the latter, however, there are two changes. One authorizes the Legislature to abolish the Grand Jury, and the other provides that the fee of the land taken for 'public use—including railroads—shall remain in the original owner, subject to such use, but liable to revert if not used. Article 3 distributes the powers of the Government into three distinct departments: Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Article 4 relates to the Legislative Department, and provides that an election shall take place on the Tuesday after the first Monday of December next, and every two years thereafter. Senators are to be at least twenty-five years of age and Representatives twenty-one, and to have been five years a resident of the State and two years of the district, before being eligible. No person holding a lucrative office under the United States or of the State of Illinois is eligible. The balance are the usual provisions, with an addition to the oath declaring that they have not bribed anybody to vote for them, and have not and will not be bribed themselves to vote for any measure. There are to be fifty-one Senators and 153 Representatives—the State to be divided into single districts. Senators are to hold office four years and the Representatives two. Fleeters are provided for after the Ohio plan, which will increase the number of Representatives some years. The remainder of the section goes somewhat into details as to the manner of proceeding. There is a five dollar per diem provided for—with a legislative privilege of changing the same.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The section relative to Special Legislation is one of much importance, and I therefore send it entire:

SEC. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For—

Granting divorces;
Changing the names of persons or places;
Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;
Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
Locating or changing county seats;
Regulating county and township affairs;
Regulating the practice in Courts of justice;
Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates and Constables;
Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
Providing for the election of members of the Board of Supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
Summoning and impanneling grand or petit juries;
Providing for the management of common schools;
Regulating the rate of interest on money;
The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the places of voting;
The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
The incorporation of banks;
Chartering or licensing ferries or toll-bridges;
Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
Creating, increasing or decreasing percentage or allowances of public officers during their terms for which said officers are elected or appointed;
Changing the law of descent;
Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever;

In all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Section 26 provides that the State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity. The Legislature is given power to authorize the construction of drains for agricultural or sanitary purposes "across the land of others." The cost of the capital is limited to $3,000,000. This will cut short the calculations of those who are engaged in the work.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Article 5 defines the Executive Department, which is to consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Schools and Attorney-General, all to hold office four years, except the Treasurer, he to hold two years and to be ineligible for the next two. The Governor must be thirty years of age and five years a citizen of the State, the other provisions relating to this Department are about as usual. The veto to be overcome by a two-third vote in both Houses.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Article 6 defines the Judicial Department. The Supreme Court is to consist of seven Judges, one of whom shall be Chief-Justice. Four constitute a quorum, which is necessary to every decision. Judges must possess the same qualifications as Governor. The present three grand divisions of the State are to be retained until otherwise ordered by law. One or more terms in the Northern Division to be held in Chicago. The State is to be divided into seven districts, the Southern and Middle grand divisions into two each, and the Northern into three. The term of office as to be nine years. After 1879, Inferior or Appellate Courts may be established. Circuit Courts are also provided for, and County Courts and Probate Courts. Each county is to have a State's Attorney instead of the Circuits, as now. Cook County is made exceptional, and is to have five Circuit Judges, to be increased one for every additional fifty thousand inhabitants, and the Chicago Superior Court is made a County Court. The Justices of the Peace in Chicago are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, or the recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Circuit, Superior and County Courts. There is much other details of no general importance.

SUFFRAGE AND SUBMISSION.

The article on suffrage is about the same as all former articles, of course, that is which does not admit in the instrument. Article 8 provides for a "thorough and efficient system of free schools, after the following grand agrarian style, during the public money of sectarian schools":

No money shall be appropriated to or for the support of sectarian schools; but the property belonging to the State for educational purposes, and the income arising therefrom, shall be faithfully applied to the maintenance of the common schools now established by law, and to such other common schools as may be established by law. A majority of the Directors of any Railroad Corporation now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of this State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

SEC. 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons, for the transportation of persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the General Assembly shall have power, from time to time, to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railways in this State.

SEC. 14. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the taking, by the General Assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already existing and formed or enjoyed by the public generally the same as individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any interest in real estate is sought to be condemned, or taken for or against the exercise of said right.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion, in the rates of freight and passage on the railroads in this State, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

REGULATION OF GRAIN BUSINESS.

Article 12 regulates the business of grain warehouses or elevators, and is to be submitted to a vote of the people. It is rather an undignified piece of legislation to be put into the organic law of the State, and grow out of the quarrel between the Chicago Board of Trade and the elevators here. It declares such elevators to be public warehouses, and then proceeds to regulate the business. This should all have been left to the Legislature.

THE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

The vote is to be taken on the second day of July, on which occasion the additional Judges provided for are to be chosen. Unless something unlooked for transpires the proposed Constitution will be adopted, and I think without very serious opposition. Some of the submitted articles will probably be voted on separately. The article of women suffrage failed to get their favorite measure before the people.

STATEMENTS BY MAGRUDER.

How he Crossed the Long Bridge Into Virginia—His Conversations with President Lincoln.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* publishes the following letter from the ex-rebel General, JAMES B. MAGRUDER, to a gentleman in that city, which is evidently written with some warmth of feeling, and contains some statements that Mr. CAMERON quite likely will care to explain:

GALVESTON, Sunday, May 8, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have not had an opportunity to answer your letter of April 16 until now. As I have abstained from politics entirely since the war, I regret that I am compelled to write a letter which will be construed by some as least as being of a political character. It is not so, however, for this letter is purely personal, and written solely in defense of my house, which has been recklessly, maliciously and mendaciously attacked by Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, in a debate in the Senate of the 6th inst., as appears from the *Congressional Globe*, which, though unacquainted with me personally, I believe, had the kindness to send me, for which I thank you sincerely. Before going further, I will here say that you are not only at liberty to publish this letter, but that I hope you will do so, and in such newspaper as Mr. CAMERON will be forced to read it, as I hold myself responsible personally at any time to Mr. CAMERON for its contents.

The paragraphs in the debate in which allusion is made to me are as follows:

Mr. CAMERON—The Senator from Kentucky, who became a General in the rebel army, had the command of a battery here, and he was going to start off not only with himself but with his battery, but the Secretary of War would not permit it. He was cleared off in a few evenings after, however, and got across the bridge.

Mr. POMEROY—That was the Captain who escorted the President to the White House.

Mr. CAMERON—The same man. He escorted the President to the White House, and I heard him say to the President that he admired him, and was going to join his fortunes with him. He said that the evening before he went away.

I will premise in reference to the above that as I was the only officer that commanded a battery in Washington at that time and afterward became a General in the Confederate army, Mr. CAMERON could have meant none other but myself. The rest of his remarks are false in every particular. In fact, they constitute one monstrous, malicious, reckless and infamous lie. For in the first place I never was with Mr. LINCOLN in the presence of Mr. CAMERON in my life. Secondly, I never escorted Mr. LINCOLN to the White House, for I was on my way from or in Europe at that time, as the military representative of the country, sent by Mr. BUCHANAN to inspect and report upon the armies of Europe, and did not return to reach Washington after the inauguration; I think about the 10th of March, 1861. In fact I never was in Mr. CAMERON's company but once in my life, to my knowledge, and that was at a dinner party in the house of my brother, Commodore GEO. A. MAGRUDER, of the United States Navy, in Washington City. Mr. CAMERON was Secretary of War, about the 16th, 17th or 18th of March, 1861, when Mr. CAMERON offered, in a conversation with me, as I was sitting by his side at the dinner-table, to send me to Russia, there to remain until the termination of the pending war, if I would agree to it. I would repose that as the most complimentary mission an officer could accept. To stand upon the soil of a foreign country, to receive his pay, fold his arms and look from a distance upon a deadly conflict of his countrymen without taking sides with one or the other, was, I felt, the most ignoble course of all, and I treated Mr. CAMERON's offer with the silent contempt I thought it deserved.

In your note you ask me to state the circumstances under which I did leave Washington for Richmond, Va., at the commencement of the war. I do so with pleasure. The day on which President LINCOLN received the telegram from the Governor of Virginia, my native State, declining to send his quota of troops under the first proclamation, or the day after that, Mr. LINCOLN sent for me and informed me of that fact. My State had not yet seceded. I informed him that I regretted deeply the course events had taken; that if my State seceded, I was a soldier, obliged to fight either for or against her, and that I would fight for those among whom I was born and bred, my relations and friends, all of whom believed they were right. I stated to him that I was a graduate of West Point, but that West Point was not a charity school; that it was supported as much by the Southern people, in proportion to cadets from the same proportion; that the Government and its wars necessitated the right of officers to resign, unless they were officially charged with crime, and that the obligations to which an officer subscribed were simply to obey the lawful orders of his superiors so long as he held the commission of the Government, and that every officer had this right to resign when he thought proper. Mr. LINCOLN acquiesced in the propriety of these views. "But," I added, "Mr. President, I will be honorably free and honorably free from all obligations of my commission as long as I hold it, and you and your Government will be honorably free from all obligations to me as an officer of the army and a Southern gentleman, and incapable of any but honorable conduct, if I tender my resignation before I am ordered to active service against my native State. If I do resign, you shall be the first to know it after my resignation is placed in the hands of the Adjutant. If I can reach you, and I will remain at least twelve hours in Washington after my resignation, I will call on you." He said, with some surprise, "Should he do so?" "Most decidedly," I replied. "I wish to be especially off with you and love before I am on with the new." "I am sorry to lose you," he said, with great animation, "but if you must go, I'll help you to be graciously off with the old love." I resigned, and in a day or two after this my resignation was received. I handed my resignation to Col. C. F. SMITH, Commandant, about 9 or 9 o'clock A. M., and repaired at once to the White House. Failing to get an audience, I asked a lady in waiting—high-born and high-bred she was—if the President that morning, to inform him that I had resigned, which I presume she did, took leave openly of my friends, and found myself at the Long Bridge, in a boat, just three minutes after 2 P. M., the latter step ordered being not to lower the draw, as I passed it, for I got out of the consul I found my own battery guarding the bridge. The men uncovered as I passed through them to see the Lieutenant in absence. I asked him if he would be kind enough to lower the draw-bridge for me, as I was in a hurry. I replied that I was only three minutes behind the time. He touched his hat and answered courteously, "Colonel, I will lower the draw-bridge, but I would do it with far greater pleasure if you were coming from Virginia instead of going to Virginia."

I departed, taking off my hat to my old companions, some of whom I had commanded for thirty years, and with a sad heart bade them farewell. I stopped a day and a night at Alexandria, and there received the acceptance of my resignation, which I always thought was by order of Mr. LINCOLN himself.

This is a circumstantial and correct account of the manner in which I passed from the old service to the new, and any other is false.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Recuperative Powers of Society—The Way we Lose—The Reason Why—The State of Ohio—Rapid Progress in all Social Elements.

THE BECHIVE, Monday, May 16, 1870.

In my letters during the war I not only constantly asserted the success of the Government and the prosperity of the Union, but that the war, with all its losses, would not seriously impede the growth and progress of this country. The last proposition was difficult to believe. The most intelligent man could hardly conceive that, with such a vast expenditure of men and money, the country had not received a severe blow, or would not be much retarded. Yes, I undertake to say, that the coming census will show that nearly the same growth and progress has been made from 1860 to 1870, that was made in previous decennial periods. It is well known to statisticians that a civilized community has almost the same recuperative power that is found in nature. A period of exhaustion from war is followed by a greater number of births; a destructive epidemic is followed by a period of greater health; a series of bad crops is followed by a series of good crops. It is thus that God in His providence has provided for the progress of human society, even in the midst of calamities. So it has been during and since the war. The great difficulty is that the country has grown rich too fast. The consequence is, that luxury, idleness and extravagance have increased. This gives occasion to such charges as were made in *Putnam's Magazine*, of political degeneracy. It is not political degeneracy. It is not degeneracy at all; but, so far as there is corruption, it is the result of social extravagance, and even that is made to appear greater than it is, by the extraordinary publicity which it is the fashion of newspapers to give to all the circumstances of social life.

But I was about to give some facts on the development of American industry since the war. Let us notice first some general causes which counteracted the losses of the war:

1. There has been a period of greater health than has appeared since the cholera first entered this country.

2. There have been, on the whole, better crops since the war than there were before. You have only to notice one fact to see the effect of this. Bread is the staff of life. Good flour is selling in Cincinnati at $5 per barrel. Why is this, when a few years since it was $12 and $14 a barrel? Simply because the last crop was enormous, and the country is now full of wheat.

3. The debt and taxes incurred by the war did not impede commerce in the least degree. Look at your commercial tables and you will find that this country imported more foreign merchandise in the last two years than in any two years of its existence. You want to reduce the tariff, and yet the tariff is the only thing which keeps half the merchants of this country from being broken up next year. But what I want to say here is that, as a fact, foreign commerce is greatly increased.

4. The humbug that the negro would work, and the South was ruined, is exploded. None but a moral blind man could ever have thought that a man in a state of freedom would be a less useful member of society than a man in a state of slavery. Nothing was done in the South but the breaking down of its aristocracy, and that is done effectually. Henceforth, the white-man party will have to work for themselves; the negro has done his duty. We shall expect more than three millions of bales of cotton this year, and the South will get the hard money first. That is one element of our industry.

5. Another is the protective tariff, by which American manufactures have increased in all parts of the country. Working men have found living employment; but so much is said against the tariff, that if it were not for the vast injury to others, I could wish it repealed, that those who can learn in no other school, should be compelled to learn in the hard school of experience. But I turn from the vision of bankrupt notices and decaying trade to the actual picture of a vast, increasing, and prosperous industry.

It has been a happiness to me to see the growth and glory of my country, and in the midst of its greatest calamities to contemplate the victory to come. I turn then from the thoughts of bankrupt industry to the growth of American industry, in its present condition. Take the State of Ohio, for example. Ohio is not strictly a manufacturing, but rather an agricultural State. Its growth is not as rapid as that of some States, but it has a healthy industry in all departments, and its wealth is, perhaps, relatively as great as that of any State, unless it is Massachusetts or Rhode Island. This it owes to very fertile lands, an industrious people, and equitable laws. In the last ten years there has been great progress, but nothing speculative or extravagant. If the tariff on iron be too high, how happens it that not only the iron producers, but every manufacture into which iron enters, has been so prosperous in Ohio? The iron manufactures of Cincinnati have increased immensely. The iron furnaces have increased. The manufacture of agricultural machines (a great business in Ohio) has increased. One manufacturer of agricultural implements in Ohio returned last year an income of $160,000. New railroads are increasing, and hundreds of miles of railroad will be made in Ohio in the next two or three years.

I give these instances simply to illustrate a fact that there has been a great and rapid growth of American industry. Ohio may be regarded as a unit in the American system of States. It has about a twelfth part of the white population, and quite as much wealth. Its progress will show something of what the growth of the nation is. Some of the elements of its growth I give below, and in the aggregate they will be found nearly correct. They have been obtained from the best sources, most of them official:

1. Of population. The growth of population has been at the rate of 2.20 per annum, giving an actual increase of over half a million since 1860.

2. Of structures. In the ten years since 1st of April, 1860, there have been erected in Ohio the following structures, viz.:

1860 to 1864 (inclusive)	89,614
1865 to 1869 (inclusive)	67,544
Aggregate of ten years	156,158

Now will see at once that the war did make a difference, while it lasted, but remember that the new structures are as much greater than they were before the war as they were less in the war. The average of new structures before the war was 15,000 per annum. This adds the average of the last five years in Ohio. This tells the whole story.

In our American communities, the average of industrious wealth-added of laboring is six to one. According to this, from the ten years' increase of 156,158 structures, we have 936,948 added since the war. Add to this the 156,158 and we have 1,093,106 structures in ten years. Of course, these are not all dwellings, but they are the indication of the progress of the whole. Of dwellings, the number of marriages from 1860 to 1869 (inclusive) was 340,000. There have been new dwellings required besides the children born in the meantime. This will itself show a gain of over half a million of people. Those who congratulate that the State may be set off against those who inaugurated it, do not consider how much of the success of the Union depends upon the ultimate policy adopted—the success of our public schools—but from whom I differ very materially on the means, for its accomplishment.

So far as your remarks are personal to me I shall welcome them at any time. The great question, however, is not towards me individually any considerations of the individual. I may, however, be pardoned for saying, as pertinent to the subject at issue, that my treatment of it as a question of the practical, is in no wise different from the position I was occupying before the South, strange as it may appear to you, have, in fact, very much less of those prejudices than people suffered out of the lap of slavery. I have been advised by a woman of color who, having followed my fortunes from my birth-place in the Territory of Illinois to the State of Mississippi, lives, to-day, in the enjoyment of an old age of ease and plenty on my plantation, under but a poor requital of the life-long devotion which has tied me to her in love as a son to a mother.

I have played with negro children in my infancy; I have been the fellow-student side with negro boys in my boyhood; and may, therefore, be supposed to represent, in my own person, very little of the prejudices that would, as you suppose, keep my son in ignorance rather than permit him to carry his companionship of his playmates of the negro race from the village playground to the village school.

And here I may digress for a moment into an explanation and an apology—an explanation of my proposition, and an apology for my people. When I say we of the South have less prejudices against the negro race than others, I mean less prejudices as the lap of slavery, I mean, less prejudice to him as a man of color. Our constant association with him from infancy will show you the force of this statement; though you will understand, on the other hand, the array of prejudices that may be supposed to have stood up between him and us when our slave of a few short years ago was about to assert an equal at the ballot-box. Those of us who have been superior to the very natural repugnance that struggles still against that fact, would do injustice to their history over themselves by failing in sympathy with those of their brethren who, in bondage to their passions, still struggle against the fact.

The Southern people have suffered a great violation of their thoughts and feelings by the new order of things. My hearty sympathy for thousands of good and true men of the South who wrestle to-day with the problem of reconstruction on the enlightened policy of equality before the law, would make me unwilling as a duty of conscience, were I not utterly opposed to any such course as a duty of policy, to subject them to an ungracious and unnecessary compulsion.

The political equality of the colored people was being debated in this State by many influential men, when it was settled, in the exercise of an unquestionable authority, by Congress. The reason previously engaged in considering the question, was unsealed by preliminary issues; and what would probably have been adopted by spontaneous consent, was resisted with all the impulsive vehemence of this people. This fact will show how men charged with the nice question of making the principles of a social revolution acceptable to a people of volatile passions, sunk from every unnecessary violence to popular will, in recognition of the fact that, in success, no apology or argument was worth considering. It is now, have that of the pressure of necessity under the gentle urgings of moral force.

I am a practical man. I do not overlook the fact that questions of statesmanship must be considered in their relation to popular passion. And if I am asked any search in discharging the delicate duties of my position, it must rest, I think, on my thorough knowledge of the temper of this people. Very great progress has been made in public opinion here toward a hearty acceptance of the new order of things; and I protest against any unnecessary rousing of the prejudices that are thus learning to subside down to reason; in my profound concern to save all the good results of this gradual acquiescence, which gives us now such auspicious promise for the peace and progress of the State. And the unnecessary conversation with which you would put on trial this experiment of public schools for experiment they are in Mississippi—becomes more than a questionable expediency when you recollect that, but twelve short months ago, with the State in the grasp of military power, schools established by private citizens for the education of colored children were received by popular passion, in several instances, as incendiary. A wise maxim teaches us that we must learn to walk before we attempt to run.

This Government is not a Government of force. It is one of popular consent. While a majority of its citizens must, it is true, rule, my personal convictions would not allow me, unnecessarily acute, apart from any promptings of my conscience, to prohibit me from concurrence in a policy which would enforce that rule of the majority in a wanton violation of the feelings and opinions of the minority. Even if I were disposed to make terms with any such outrage, I have no power in the Government—and I can assure you it is the strongest ever known in the State—to enforce any such system of impolitic legislation upon the disarming thousands of this people as was indicated and feared. I keep my pledges to enforce the law; but to make that enforcement at once proper and practicable, I intend, to the extent of my power, to see that the law to be enforced shall be framed, as far as possible, without a violation of principle, in a spirit of fraternal concession to the peculiarities of the districts having a white majority. If the law should ever become operative on the mixed basis, it would thus leave on the one hand, nearly one-half the colored citizens without education, and on the other hand, nearly one-half the white people in ignorance.

The education of this people in the process of reconstruction, is the work of Faith here. Faith in God, faith in you, faith in the people of the North, faith in the future, faith in the no-compulsion of that purpose, manifest by legislation, which will not be for the present and permanent good of the people. And the colored people of this State think will not be for the present with VOTE law experiment. I have been pleased to say ourselves to a hundred thousand people of your race that placing I shall carry out, not only as an obligation to my good faith, but as an essential condition to the success of the measure, to give the people a chance to show that such a law as Mr. SEWARD and party in your travels advised to make negotiations and soundings for the acquisition of all Mexico. A number of Franciscans at that place, together with the natives in general, were thoroughly bamboozled, and aided Col. GRAHAM in pursuing his journey to the City of Mexico, during which expedition he had a collision for cash on the Paymaster said to be with the Seward party. All along the line of march he conveyed the idea that he was an officer of the army sent forward to make arrangements for Mr. SEWARD's journey. He bought horses, rented rooms, made requisitions and settled the bills by giving drafts, letters of credit, &c. From the City of Mexico he went to Puebla and Vera Cruz, in each of which places he maintained the same gorgeousness and utter disregard for expense. Secretary SEWARD and party were very much annoyed by the presentation of these orders, and drafts, and letters of introduction, which the gallant Colonel gave to many of his newly-made friends. From Vera Cruz he escaped to Havana, and from there to Cuba. News has just been received that in the latter place he has been arrested for passing counterfeit money.

A Battle Between a Robin and a Squirrel.

From the Geneva Courier.

We witnessed a battle the other day so singular in its nature as to deserve mention. On one of our principal streets, a robin had built its nest in a tree. In the nest were three or four eggs, which tempted the appetite of a squirrel who chanced to spy them. He made a raid on the nest, and was just about preparing for a sumptuous feast, when the proprietors of the premises domicil arrived. Seeing what was going on, the robin made a dive at the squirrel, inflicting a wound with his beak. Then ensued one of the most lively scrimmages ever witnessed. Up and down the tree with the rapidity of lightning, went the squirrel, the robin in hot pursuit. From one limb and branch to another, they darted, both chattering and chirping in the utmost excitement. The robin would fly off a rod or so, and then dart, like an arrow from a bow, for the squirrel's infuriated visage. It was soon evident that the squirrel was getting the worst of it; and he thought so too, for he finally forsook the tree for the ground, and beat a hasty retreat. He didn't allow much grass to grow under his feet as he make tracks for safer quarters. The robin, apparently satisfied with having driven the enemy from the field, did not give further pursuit, but returned to her nest in a very flustrated state. Her victory was signal, and she is doubtless now reposing over it with self-satisfied equanimity.

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 478 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Called shoes half price.—*Advertisement.*

If you have a Suffering Child,

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

A. Russell & Co.,
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

Beg leave to announce that they have removed from their old stand, No. 204 Broadway, to the commodious store
NO. 213 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST.

We desire to call attention to our new stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and sterling Silver-ware.

Our assortment of Watches include the best imported, and a full line of AMERICAN WATCHES, at lowest prices.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Drawers,
Unrivaled in Style and Manufacture, at
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The famous W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—The finest engraving and lowest prices in the City.
EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

The Most Perfect Article in Use for the teeth is LYON'S Tooth Tablets. Dentists recommend them.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BATES.—On the 21st inst., JOHN G. BATES.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Ascension Memorial Church, 6th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

BERRY.—On Saturday, May 21, ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON, relict of John W. Berry, Esq., in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Allen, No. 48 Greene-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DE PEYSTER, N. Y., papers please copy.

CARVILLE.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 13, at Newark, Rochelle, Catharine Lyttelton, wife of J. M. Carville, and daughter of the late Charles A. Clinton.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of her late father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Allen, No. 48 Greene-st., on Monday, May 23, at 10 o'clock, from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, without further invitation. Trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 11½ A. M. Carriages at depot at New-Rochelle.

COOPER.—At Somerville, N. J., on Friday, May 20, EDWARD COOPER, formerly of Throg's Neck, N. Y., son of the late George Duncan Cooper, Esq., in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains leave New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

[☞ Albany, N. Y., and St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

CAP

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales of City real estate at the Exchange during the past week have been few in number, and of no quality, let no great importance. The interest seems to be centered more particularly in the sales to take place of well-known property, and in this line the next month promises to be quite active.

To-morrow and Wednesday, A. B. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER will dispose of valuable New-Jersey property. Both sales will take place on the ground. The first one, to-morrow, is at Orange, and consists of fifty lots, lots, well located, directly from the New-Jersey Central Railway. A Tuesday, will also be sold the same day. The sale takes place at 1 P. M., and to reach the property purchasers will be conveyed by a special train which will meet the 10 M. ferry-boat from the foot of Liberty-street. On the arrival of the train a collation will be served. Should the day prove stormy the sale will positively take place on Thursday. The Wednesday's sale is at Rosselle, N. J., forty-five minutes from New-York by the same road. This property consists of ninety acres of land known as the Clark homestead, which will be sold in ten plots of forty acres each, on one of which is a good dwelling, with the usual out-buildings, &c. This sale also takes place at 1 P. M., on the arrival of the 12 M. train from Liberty-street.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at the City Salesrooms, No. 16 Court-street, JOSIAH C. MILLER will begin the sale of 647 choice lots in the Eighteenth Ward of that City. The property belongs to the estate of ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT, deceased, and is sold by order of the Supreme Court in partition. The lots are situated on Flushing, Evergreen, Conover, Johnson and Hamilton-avenues, and on Brooklyn, Myrtle and Marshall-avenues, and on Bowers, Irving, Hart, Madison, Jefferson, Centre and George streets. The sale will begin at 12 M.

The Exchange Rooms sales of City property last week amounted to $183,375; 128 transfers are recorded during the same time, amounting in value to $2,054,625.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker and Downing sts., s. w. corner, 93.4x $23,000
Birmingham-st., No. 8, 20x22.4, s. and l., half part, deed dated May, 1870 900
Division-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 20x75 700
Division-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x75 1,000
Franklin-st., No. 112, 21x100x21x96, h. and l. 10,000
Hamilton-pl., s. s., 112 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 22x100 2,500
Hudson-st., e. s., 21 ft. n. of Hubert-st., 21x100 20,000
Madison-st., s. s., 218.5 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 22x 87.5 2,200
Mott-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21x100 4,000
Mott-st., s. s., 46 ft. e. of 1st-av., 23x100 4,600
Mott-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x100.5 27,000
Mulberry-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 115th-av., 40x100, 1-4 part 1,000
Mulberry-st. and 44th-st., s. w. corner, 20x87.5 1,000
Mulberry-st. and 45th-st., s. w. corner, 100.4x100, 1-4 part 1,000
46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x100.5 2,000
46th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5 20,000
46th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5 22,500
54th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.11, 1-2 part 1,000
111th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 32x8 block 2,750
113th-st., s. s., 218.2 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.11 1,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 67th-st., s. w. corner, 100.4x100, 4 lots 2,500
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 2,500
46th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 2,500
Lease Recorded.
79th-st., No. 213, East, 1 year, per year $1,000
Division-st., Nos. 7 and 7½, 9 years, per year 2,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x82.9 1,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x75 2,000
Broadway, e. s., 92 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 2,000
Bridge-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Navy-st., 20x100 2,000
Carroll-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100 600
Cumberland-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Park-av., 16.8x 100 1,000
Cumberland-st., w. s., 217 ft. s. of Park-av., 16.8x 100 4,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Hamilton-av., 25x 84.8 1,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 97 ft. n. of Pineapple-st., 20x100 1,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 62 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 21x100 14,000
Chauncey-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 25x 100 2,000
Halsey-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x 100 1,000
Lorraine and Wyckoff sts., s. w. cor., 24x100 1,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Meserole-st., 20x80 1,000
Madison-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x 100 1,000
Monroe-st., w. s., 220 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 25x100 1,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Central-av., 20x100 1,000
Myrtle-av. and Wyckoff-av., s. e. corner, 75x84.3 600
Sidney-st., s. s., 200 ft. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 2,100
Willoughby-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 1,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x 100 1,000
Wyckoff-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Atlantic-av., 20x 100 1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Bedford Village to Station road, w. s., adjoining C. Underhill $2,800
Mary McArthur's property, 10 lots 11,000

East Chester.

East Chester to White Plains road and Elliot-st., n. w. corner, Lynch's property $1,800

Greenburg.

1st-st., s. s., J. Mosely's property, 40x20 ..... $710
Plot No. 24, map S. P. Tompkin's farm, 2 9-10 acres 10,000

Mount Pleasant.

Post road to Shaats Rock road, s. s., adjoining Lewis Hunt's, 82x100 ..... $400

Morrisania.

165th-st., s. s., 200 ft., e. of Willis-av., 25x100 ..... $700

West Farms.

Putnam-av. to Macomb's Damsell and Central-av., s. e. corner $27,000
Spring-st. and Worth-av., n. w. cor., 100x180 1,000

Yonkers.

Palisade-av., e. s., 100 ft., s. of Railroad-av., 100x 218 ..... $20,000
Mayfle-av., e. s., 400 ft., n. of Gold-st., 22x100 2,025
Walnut-st., w. s., 125 ft., n. of Elm-st., 50x100 1,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Bergen and Washington sts., corner, 100x22... $188,000
Bergen-st., adjoining the above, 202x150 71,000
Essex-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Grosse-st., 25x100 1,667
Grand-st., n. s., 26 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 20x76 2,400
Magnolia-av., s. s., 200 ft. from Chestnut-st. 1,000
Pacific-av., e. s., Mary Walsh's lot, 22x100 1,700
North 1st-st., n. s., 82 ft. from Monmouth-st., 22x100 10,000
South 8th-st., n. s., 200 ft. from Grosse-st., 20x 100 14,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 60 ft. from Monmouth-st., 16.8 x100 5,250

Bergen Point.

Avenue-V, e. s., 100 ft. n. of 4th-st., 25x100 ..... $400

Hoboken.

Monroe-st., w. s., 25 ft. from 2d-st., 25x100 ..... $675

West Hoboken.

Division-st., n. s., C. V. Hughes' lot, 25x100 ..... $1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUNDREDS ARE
GOING DOWN THE BAY

Next MONDAY to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale at ELM PARK, Staten Island. Sale peremptory. Maps of Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Now Ready:
TO LET OR FOR SALE,
TERMS TO SUIT
THOSE HANDSOME NEW COTTAGES,
AT THE STATION,

RUTHERFURD PARK,

28 MINUTES BY ERIE R. R. PALACE CARS.
NO MUD.

"A man may have a little, fermantile farmen of his own, with healthful, fresh air, and plenty of romping ground for the little ones. * * * We hope they will prove the beginning of a new system of constructing the homes for the middle classes."—Paterson Guardian.

Apply to the owner, THOS. P. AGNEW, No. 280 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, consisting of 84 Lots on the entire front of the Block between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, and extending through the center Block 84 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 400 guests.

The property will be sold low or rented for a term, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased on a moderate rent for five years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SHILLSON, No. 17 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully located, now ready for sale by W. ADAMS, Jr., Agent, 2 Wall-st. Also, excellent centre city property, 6 to 100 for the season, or year, by BLACK-WELL & STEVENS, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 P. O. Crescent, corner Main and Court-sts., Orange, N. J.

ELM PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF 647 choice lots, the property of Daniel Lord, Esq., next MONDAY, 30 inst. and on good for maps to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MECHANICS, IF YOU WANT TO GET OUR HOMES within forty-five minutes of the City, go to ELM PARK, Staten Island, with JOHNSON & MILLER next MONDAY. Maps of the property at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., HANDsome French-roof cottage, seven rooms; stable; grounds finely shaded; location high and very healthy; neighborhood first-class; price, $3,800; terms easy. Address R. F. SMALL, No. 109 Fast 34th.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT,
AND VERY CHEAP—Two fine Mansion COUNTRY HOMES, close to the City, with all City conveniences—one, new, both elegantly finished throughout, with every modern improvement; the other of ancient growth, but very pleasant location; each within half an hour of down town in forty-five or fifty minutes time, from a City cash way, between 8 A. M. and midnight, by the best railway and cars in the country. GO SEE THE HOUSES. Particulars of ALBERT COGSWELL, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

IN TRACK, ON THE HUDSON.—BY ORder of the executors of an old land owner, the most desirable lots on the banks of the Hudson, at Nyack; grounds handsomely laid out; over 1,200 fruit trees of the choicest varieties. The improvements consist of the mansion-house, which contains nine rooms, containing house twenty rooms; has barns very desirable for a gentleman's residence, as to cost and convenience. The Northern New-Jersey Railroad, just finished, is another of the magnificent steam boat accommodations, and now Nyack is one of the most convenient as well as delightful suburbs of New-York. Further particulars of RALEIGH & BLACKWELL, No. 81 Liberty-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, &c.—No. 8 HOUSE FURNIture furnished, with barn, ice-house, grapery, &c., and two acres of land; for sale or to let. Rooms in splendid order; ground well laid out, plenty of fruit; perfectly healthy. A few minutes' walk from the City. Apply to WM. & E. CRUIKSHANK, No. 2,105 Broadway and No. 205 6th-av.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCES FOR SALE in Orange, N. J., two minutes from depot; price from $5,000 to $12,000. Photographs, particulars, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLing-house, containing seven rooms and three rooms of hall, in Centre-st., near the corner of Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; tea-house, filled and painted; will rent to the first applicant. Apply at the house, or of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 76 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT STUYVESANT Depot, nearly furnished, nine rooms, with bath, furnace, and all modern improvements; a portion for sale with the dwelling, which is finished. Rent for five years, $1,200 to May 1, 1871; immediate possession. Inquire at Office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 131 Broadway.

HOUSES WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements to let at Washington Heights, on the Hudson; furnished or unfurnished; very low rents. Apply to EUGENE KELLY & CO., on the premises, west of 181st-st., North River, or to H. L. HOGUET, No. 115 Duane-st.

A FURNISHED TWO-STORY ATTIC and cellar double house, thirteen rooms, stables, cow, coach, gardener's house; several acres in fruit; choice variety; healthy; only fifty minutes of Morrisania Depot; rent $1,200 yearly. STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SOMERVILLE, N. J., on the Central Railroad, five minutes' walk from the station, a pleasantly situated dwelling-house, with ten rooms, and garden and stable on the premises; rent $50 per month. Address C. W., Box No. 2,359 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—SEVERAL ELEGANT, desirably-located residences for rent, fully furnished, (or unfurnished,) fifty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLACE, No. 9 Nassau-st. corner of Pine, New-York.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY French-roof house, eleven rooms, on Palisade-av., near Waverly-st., Jersey City Heights; view unsurpassed; rent $600; terms, &c., first class. Inquire of C. T. BOH, at premises.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE, Store; also, Nos. 6 and 7 Allmile Dock; Printing Establishment. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BREEDman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. B. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 1 P. M., on the premises, partition sale by order of the Union County Orphan's Court, of the homestead farm of Jos. M. Clark, deceased, containing ninety acres, and situated at

ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-five minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. This property will be sold in two plots, of forty-five acres each. On one is a dwelling containing twelve rooms, with the usual out-buildings.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Parties wishing to attend the sale will take the 12 M. train from the foot of Liberty-st.

Further and full particulars apply in the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. B. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.
Tuesday, May 24, 1870.
At 1 P. M., on the premises,
Trustees' sale of fifty very desirable town lots at

CRANFORD, N. J.,

forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

The lots are among the most desirable in the town, situated three minutes' walk from the station, on established streets and in the midst of improvements. Terms easy. The lots will be sold without reserve.

There will also be offered a new French roofed residence, with nine rooms and lot 160 feet square.

Should the day prove stormy, sale will take place on 25th inst., at 10 A. M., by special train at 12 M. from foot of Liberty-st. Collation on arrival of train.

For maps, deeds and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

R. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange, all of those lots of land held by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
IN UPWARD OF
1,000 LOTS ON BROADWAY,

HARLEM RIVER, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 207TH TO 215TH STS., inclusive, and other contiguous streets and avenues.

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD.

This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established by law.

IT IS NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.

There is no better place to make investments.

The rapid growth of the City makes it doubtful if so favorable a chance will again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.

Sale positive; title indisputable; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Examine the property. Do not lose the chance of a good bargain.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to COCKCROFT & CROMBY, Counsel for Executrix, No. 128 Nassau-st.

C. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOSIAH C. MILLER, AUCTIONeer and Real Estate Broker, No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, New-York.

WEDNESDAY, May 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, (Phœnix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn,
GREAT PARTITION SALE
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
OF THE
ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT ESTATE
Consisting of
SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE
LOTS,
Located in the
EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.
GEO. H. FISHER, Esq., Referee.
MESSRS. S. & T. REEVES, Attorneys.

The attention of capitalists, speculators and investors is called to this sale, which will embrace the largest number of lots ever offered on one day in the City. The property is splendidly situated, in the most thriving and growing part of the city, on Flushing, Evergreen, Central, Johnson and Hamilton-avenues; Myrtle, Stone, Madison, Jefferson, Conover and George-sts.

The lots will be sold singly and in small parcels, in order to afford an opportunity for all to purchase.

Terms—Sixty per cent. on the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For description of property see Sale Day Book and further particulars apply to Messrs. S. & T. REEVES, Attorneys, 2 Chambers-st., or to Rooms 2 and 3, City Hall Building; GEORGE H. FISHER, Esq., Referee, No. 67 Broadway, Brooklyn, or to the Auctioneers, JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 128 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE property on Greenwich and Washington corner of 24th-st. and 25th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John M. Cooper, Esq., Referee,

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Consisting of the three-story brick and stone building, and dwelling, situate on the northerly side of Grand-st., between Bowery and Elizabeth-st., and known as No. 326, and the two-story brick dwelling-house and lot No. 328, Grand-st.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING LOTS of land, with the three-story and attic brick house on the front, and stable on the rear, situate on the northeast corner of Mercer-st. and 24th-st., Lot No. 21, 24th-st., 20 feet front, and 98 feet 9 inches deep.

ALSO, will be sold, on FRIDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, P. M., at Kennett's Hotel, Jamaica, Long Island, a desirable and well-located

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 63D-ST., AT ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SIXTY-THIRD-STREET—The lot of land, together with the five-story brick and frame house thereon, situate on the south side of said street, 192 feet west of 8th-av. (house No. 23) [and] lot 100 feet 5 inches. There is [illegible] of good building stone on the premises.

HAWKES' PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN.—Gold pens sent by mail, pens repaired for 50c. Send stamp for circular.
G. F. HAWKES, No. 24 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 31 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the
HOUSES OF MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 10 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, through their correspondents,
Drew Smith of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 32 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw Bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
No. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. S. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK.
OFFICE NO. 37 CARONDELET-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the shares of capital stock of the Bank to be $100 each. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to surrender their certificates of stock, and to receive new ones by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.

Fractional parts of shares of stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the Bank the deficiency in order to make up one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share or full part thereof.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCHER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMpany of New-Jersey offer for sale the Balance of the First Mortgage Bonds, maturing June 1 next, the New Mortgage Bonds, maturing the bond for bond Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, which matured in 1869, and the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1890, bond for bond, adding the interest.

The amount of the First Mortgage Bonds is eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand (three only) dollars, bear Aug. 1 interest.

The Second Mortgage Bonds are in the aggregate six hundred thousand (seven) dollars, payable in 1875.

The New Mortgage Bonds maturing in 1890 will then be the first and only mortgage on the road.

The Capital Stock is fifteen millions ($14,500,000) dollars, and the gross earnings of the road for 1869 are over eight millions ($8,000,000) dollars.

These bonds can be exchanged at any time before June 1 next, upon application to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 10 Liberty-st.

By order of the Finance Committee,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June next.

J. A. GATLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 6th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. FEITCHARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on the entire line of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad centre in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, being divisible, is being rapidly completed, is now BY AN CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six towns on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND, averaging over one to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, and then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more densely settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of those counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL REARNS NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Cleveland and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Rock Island, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 420 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the entire run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
(FREE OF U. S. TAX)
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States five-twenties, current prices only, secure five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest 7 per cent., payable January and July, in the City of New-York. Principal and interest guaranteed by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. Total issue, $3,000 per mile.

This road is seventy-seven miles in length, and connects the two important cities of Augusta and Macon, and passes through the counties of Jones, Bibb, Monroe, Montgomery and cities further South and South-west than how cities.

Being the main trunk from the two cities, the security is made exceptionally desirable by the guarantee of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, which is one of the soundest corporations in the country.

For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 15 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. J. HERBERTS, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 9 Place de la Bourse to No. 39 Rue du dix Decembre, Grand Hotel.

Letters for travelers received and forwarded.

New-York Correspondents, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Nassau, No. 70 Broadway.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 12 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, now in default, upon the basis for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage upon the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being the only bonds of this Company now issued.

J. F. TRACY, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be legal, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 229 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders to accept a project passed by the Legislature, approved by the Governor April 6, 1870, and for the purpose of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, 229 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. MCKENNEY, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 2,651, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue,) in favor of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF
THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI

BETWEEN PATARAIN JANUARY AND JULY,
IN NEW-YORK, AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 75 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUE—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
##

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....BOUDAIR.....SATURDAY, May 21
VILLE DE PARIS.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAITE.....SATURDAY, June 25
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 9

Rates of passage payable in gold: Cabin passage to BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $70.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30.

NO FARES, (including railway tickets,) $40 and $70.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Attention is directed to the fact that the vessels of this line exceed those of every other line in the Continental trade in point of size, and that the comforts of crossing the Channel, in these steamers, cannot be surpassed.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, May 18 | INDIA.....June 4
Samaria, Thurs., May 26 | China, Wednesday, June 8
Batavia, Saturday, May 28 | Pelagras, Thurs., June 9
Russia, Wednes., June 1 | Abyssinia, Saturday, June 11
Algeria, Thurs., June 2 | Silesia, Wednesday, June 15

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday and Saturday steamers.
First Cabin.....$100 gold. Second Cabin.....$60 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$140 gold.
Return tickets, available in either steamer, $190 gold.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets, available in either steamer, $60 gold.
Steerage passage to and from Liverpool, Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Amsterdam and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....May 25, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....June 1, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 22, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHEBRAY.....June 29, at 2 P. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Fortnightly Clyde built passenger ships are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.....May 28 | INDIA.....June 4
EUROPA.....May 28 | IOWA.....June 4
CALEDONIA.....June 1 | CASPIAN.....June 11

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GREENBACKS, Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $70. Steerage, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $30; to Londonderry, $32.

Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $30.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank or Great Belfast and Dublin.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax).....Friday, May 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....35
To Halifax.....20 | To Halifax, N. S.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
STEERAGE PASSAGE
To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, including Medical Attendance, CURRENCY.

ERIN, Wednes., Saturday, May 25, 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A.M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Wednesday, Saturday, June 15, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Sailing days (the above rates include Nos. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon):

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 4—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COSNSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
JUNE 21—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. ——, for San Francisco, via Rio Janeiro, connecting with ——, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, June 3.

Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, June 2, only. All the usual facilities offered steppers in connection. Steamers call at Rio Janeiro.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 21st of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TURLEPAUGH, May 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SHOCUM, June 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, July 22.

These splendid steamers, on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known, first-class steam-ship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 2 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Memphis and Cincinnati.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 45 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.:
MISSOURI CASTLE, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VANDYCK, June 9.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, June 16, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam Ship Line—Sailing every 10th day from Pier No. 47 North River, at 2 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TINDERMANN, Wednesday, June 22.
For freight or passage apply at
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Commander,
THURSDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 45 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICHOLSON, SATURDAY, May 21, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FASHLEIGH, SATURDAY, May 21, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
B. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 64 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to Europe on the Continent of Europe, who can avoid the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the fatigues from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in preventing the traveler from imposition, and an endless list of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Anjou, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAMSHIP LINE will DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
CITY OF MOBILE,
Commander, A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander, M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The well-known and favorite steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander, M. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander, A. G. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEWPORT,
SOUTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH.

Fare to Newport, Monmouth Park, Long Branch, Sandy Hook and intermediate points, $2. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 22 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For Newport, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Long Branch, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Fort Monmouth, for passengers, 5:17 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; for freight, 7:10 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr., Superint.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The new and splendid steamer SAN RICHMOND, Capt. JOHNSON, and
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with the morning trains for the West and North. Passengers can leave the steamboat in the morning, after breakfast, at Athens, Hudson or Catskill, and reach Albany in season for the connections mentioned. Through tickets can be obtained on board the steamer, and baggage checked to the destination, at the office of Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and 263 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. E. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M., foot of Pier No. 37 East River. Fare to Huntington and above, 75c.; to Oyster Bay and Bayville, 50c. Freight taken at low rates. Passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads. Connecting at Stonington and Providence. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 1 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the steamer GOLUS, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. Returning: Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, Fifth-st., at 12:30 noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 6:15 P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., by steamer at 10 P. M. Leave New-York from New-Haven depot at 3 P. M., by express train; arrive at Newport at 8 P. M. by express train; arrive at Newport at 8 P. M. by steamer. Tickets sold at all offices. Berths secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pond-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. E. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
The well-known and favorite steamers
BRISTOL,
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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FOR BOSTON,
SOUTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH.

Fare to Newport, Monmouth Park, Long Branch, Sandy Hook and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 22 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For Newport, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Long Branch, at 8 A. M. Returning, will leave Fort Monmouth, for passengers, 5:17 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; for freight, 7:10 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr., Superint.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORT SERVICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following vessels will be dispatched from this port for the transportation of troops and supplies to the points named, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the days specified:

Table with 3 columns: Vessels, Destination, Date
Alaska, Aspinwall, May 25
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, June 1
Alaska, Aspinwall, June 8
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, June 15
Alaska, Aspinwall, June 22
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, June 29
Alaska, Aspinwall, July 6
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, July 13
Alaska, Aspinwall, July 20
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, July 27
Alaska, Aspinwall, August 3
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, August 10
Alaska, Aspinwall, August 17
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, August 24
Alaska, Aspinwall, August 31
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, September 7
Alaska, Aspinwall, September 14
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, September 21
Alaska, Aspinwall, September 28
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, October 5
Alaska, Aspinwall, October 12
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, October 19
Alaska, Aspinwall, October 26
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, November 2
Alaska, Aspinwall, November 9
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, November 16
Alaska, Aspinwall, November 23
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, November 30
Alaska, Aspinwall, December 7
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, December 14
Alaska, Aspinwall, December 21
Ocean Queen, Aspinwall, December 28

Each vessel will carry a surgeon and the usual medical supplies.

Passengers will be received on board the vessels at the foot of Canal-st., North River, at 10 A. M. on the days of sailing.

Rates of passage: To Aspinwall, $100 gold; children under 12 years, $50 gold; children under 1 year, $10 gold.

Rates of freight: To Aspinwall, $1 per cubic foot; $2 per 100 pounds.

Passengers will be required to furnish their own bedding, and to provide themselves with all necessaries for the voyage.

Freight will be received on board the vessels at the foot of Canal-st., North River, on the days previous to sailing.

Passengers will be required to report themselves at the office of the undersigned, at No. 1 Whitehall-st., at least one day before the sailing of the vessels.

Further information may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, at No. 1 Whitehall-st.

By order of the Secretary of War.
D. H. RUCKER,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS
AND
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOUX, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

Exclusive attention is invited to their large assortment of ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 25 per yard.

FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $1 per yard and upwards.

FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS, $2 50 to $3 per yard.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS, from $2 to $2 75 per yard.

IMPERIAL THREE-PLYS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

FRENCH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY RED CHECKED AND WHITE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE REDSPREADS.

TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the above stock, which is the largest ever exhibited in this country. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have largely replenished their stocks of
1,000 ODDS CHINTZ PRINTS, at 25c. per yard.
STRIPED POPLINS at 25c. and 31c. worth 37½ and 50c.
HUNT and WHITE PIQUES at 25c., worth 37½ and 50c.
SILK and WOOL EPINGLINES at 62½, worth $1 25.
"PRINTED ELASTIC CRETONNE."
CASHMERES for SUITS at 62½ per yard.
PLAIN and DARK STRIPED GRENADINES, colors to match, 62½ per yard, value $1 25.
GAUZE DE CHAMBRAY at 25 per yard, value 37½ and 50c.
STRIPED and FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES, 25c. and 31c. per yard, value 50c. and 62½.

RICH DRESS GOODS
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
FRENCH CASHMERE, BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, CHALLIE, BAREGE AND OTHER VARIETIES IN SUMMER SHAWLS, FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE FINEST.
COLORED SHETLAND SHAWLS, $2 EACH, FORMERLY $3. THE REVERSIBLE "FORMOSA" SHAWL AND BORNOUS, THE LATEST NOVELTY IN SHAWL OR WRAP.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.

The finest selections of PARIS NOVELTIES, in SATTINE, "FRENCH POPLIN," CHEVRE SILK, BOMBAZINE, &c.
ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS AND SUITS, CHANTILLY LACE TRIMMED, JASCONETS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
LINEN AND PIQUE TRAVELING SUITS IN VARIETY, BRILLANTE JACONETS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-st., NEW-YORK.

HIGH-CROWNED, NEAPOLITAN, CACTUS AND STRAW JOCKEYS, ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

Several lines of STRAW GOODS, &c., at the dollar.
LAST WEEK'S PURCHASES READY TODAY.
SASH, NECK and BONNET RIBBONS, new this day, cheap.
Two cases of SATINS, containing all the newest shades, at 87½ and $1 00 per yard.
Full line of CREPE DE CHINES, for Bonnets, very desired and desirable.
Our DRESS TRIMMINGS and FANCIES NOTIONS departments are full of cheap goods.
LEATHER SATCHELS at 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 62, specialties.
CORSETS at 50c., 62c., at 75c., $1 25 and upward—real bargains.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.

Thousands of SILK and SONGEE PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at 25c., 37c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and upward.
NEW DELIVERY OF OUR DOLLAR
KID GLOVES
Today, beautiful colors, Trimmed every way. We have good KID GLOVES at 50c. and 75c. the pair.
Fresh assortment LACES, EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 313 Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner Grand-st. Take Grand-st. cars from the Bowery.

JUST OPENED.
KID GLOVES, one and two buttons; Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves; Embroidery and Lace Collars, Cuffs and Setts.
Call at very moderate prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 770 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,
OPENING ON
MONDAY
50 BOXES
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.

FANCY RIBBONS, 9c., 9½c., 12½c., 15c., 17c.
HIGH ROMAN RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c. piece.

50 BOXES TRIMMINGS.

SILK FRINGES, 25c. to $1 50 piece.
SILK GIMPS, 25c. to $1 piece.
SILK BANDS, 25c., 37½c., 50c. to $1 piece.
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 10c., 12½c. piece.
WHITE FRINGES, 25c. to 75c.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
FINE ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 25c. dozen.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
2,000 PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, 50c. to $6 75.

STRAW GOODS.
NO GOODS FROM AUCTION.

ENGLISH MILAN AND NEAPOLITAN, 25c.
MISSES' SCHOOL HATS, 25c., 50c., 62c., 75c.
SUN HATS, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62c., 75c.
BRIGHTON STRAW HATS, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c.
NEAPOLITANS, 25c. to $1.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 75c.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND STYLES.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

KID GLOVES, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., 87½c.
TWO-BUTTON KIDS, 50c. and 75c. pair.
LISLE THREAD GLOVES, 12½c., 25c., 31c.
LADIES' HOSIERY, 12½c. to 75c. pair.
MISSES' HOSIERY, 12½c. to 50c. pair.
GENTS' HOSIERY, 12½c. to 50c. pair.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

LACE COLLARS, 25c. to $1.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c. to $5.
GUIPURE LACES, 25c. yard up.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 6c. dozen up.
LACE FLOUNCINGS, 25c. to $4 75 yd.
LACE PARASOL COVERS, $1 up.
LACE RUFFLES, 25c. $50c.
ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTS' ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 12c.
NEEDLEWORK SETTS, $1 50.
EMBROIDERIES AND FLOUNCINGS CHEAP.
MAGIC AND LACE RUFFLINGS, 25c.

FANCY GOODS.

10,000 FANS, 5c., 12c., 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c., 75c.
FINE JET SETS, 25c. to 50c. set.
SEWING SILKS, SPOOL COTTONS, BRAIDS, &c.
BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS.

ON MONDAY, LOTS OF GOODS FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

WM. KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

JUST OPENED.
GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS.
Beautiful styles of exceedingly low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 770 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN and GLORVINA R. HOFFMAN, Plaintiffs, against GERARD STUYVESANT, Executor, &c., of John Cummings, William G. Bowne, John H. Brower, Abraham P. Clark, Charles Shelton, Wilson G. Hunt, Norman Middleton, Henry Andrews, John W. Mitchell, Charles O'Conor, Mitchell, Spingler & Smith, New-York County National Bank, Michael Feeney, Thomas Rogers, James O'Brien, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, John Hardy, Charles A. Cook, John J. Toland, Charles Smith, Executor, John Jones, Russell Sturgis, Jr., Mary Smith, Frederick W. Beake and William Fuller, Executors, &c., Defendants.—To the above-named defendants above-named, and every of them:

You are hereby required to appear in the action in the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the office in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1870, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 29 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Dated May 9, 1870.
R. & S. SCHACHER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

Note.—The action is brought to foreclose a mortgage executed by Samuel V. Hoffman and Glorvina R. Hoffman, his wife, to the plaintiffs, dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 1, to secure the payment of $20,000 and interest, which mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 2, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 3, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 4, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 5, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 6, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 7, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 8, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 9, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 10, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 11, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 12, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 13, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 14, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 15, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 16, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 17, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 18, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 19, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 20, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 21, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 22, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 23, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 24, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 25, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 26, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 27, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 28, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 29, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 30, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 31, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 32, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 33, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 34, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 35, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the plaintiffs to the said Samuel V. Hoffman, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page 36, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Samuel V. Hoffman to the plaintiffs, by assignment dated the 1st day of May, 1867, and recorded in the said Register's office on the 2d day of May, 1867, in Liber 1,004 of Mortgages, page

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE.

Sermon by Rev. George P. Hepworth in the Church of the Messiah.

The bright sunlight brought out a large congregation yesterday morning, to worship in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue. Rev. George H. Hepworth, the Pastor, preached one of his most eloquent sermons, choosing as his subject, "The Bible, and How to Read It." His text was the fourteenth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew: "This Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world." No part of the world's literature, he said, has been contested to such severe tests as that which we call the Holy Scriptures. The sharpest and most searching power of analysis has been applied to every part. Moved, sometimes, by evil impulses, generally by an honest love for the truth, men, for ages, have scrubbed in the ground about the Hebrew and Greek roots, trying to discover the strength of the weakest part. The words which Jesus uttered, and the deeds He is said to have done, have been subjected to the most microscopic, logical and scientific tests. And yet, as the sun shines over all the earth, clothing the grass and the flowers with beauty, and filling the wheat fields, without regard to skeptics or atheists, so this Book, which is its place in the moral heavens, around which all else has been curving, giving forth its light to fifty generations, and caring not for skeptic or atheist. Notwithstanding all the efforts of VOLTAIRE and others to neutralize or destroy its influence, the people still hold to the Book, and receive its light and nourishment. Just as a rock in the ocean holds its eternal place against the waves which beat against it, so the Bible holds its place in the hearts of men, and in civilization. The waves may beat against the rock, but only to be riven and scattered in disordered foam by which every hostile wave which beats against the Bible. Philosophy and science may attack it, but so firmly rooted is it in the affections of mankind, that though they know certain parts of it are not intended for our comfort, not a single leaf will not be permitted to drop. Doubt may dim its rich tints with its mist, but the mist ground on unlistened-to Bible lectures was shattered and he remained and prayed a fool. So with the Bible and the world. Men cannot separate it without injuring themselves, and if it falls on men it grinds them to powder. The world would be lost without it, as proved by the appearance of a book by a French author, entitled *The Bible in India*, wherein it was maintained that the whole of the New Testament is a plagiarism from the Sanscrit; that the sacred books of India contain the whole, published one thousand years before Jesus was born. This was a surprise. It was an attack from a new quarter, and he forgot. The unscholarly shook their heads and wondered, while the learned looked askance, until a few years ago an Englishman, one of the best living Sanscrit scholars, came to the relief of all, and gave the truth to the world. His work, 1,200 years ago, soon after the death of Christ and the dispersion of his disciples, the whole story found its way—probably through commerce—into Central India. There the Indian scholars appropriated and embodied it near even religion the whole story of the birth, life, death and resurrection of Jesus, so that the book proves that the Bible is not only not a plagiarism from the Sanscrit, but on the contrary that the Indian story is a plagiarism from the Christian religion. Thus, the wheat stone has sent down its roots, which leaves the beautiful sunshine of the Bible to again descend and warm our hearts. Such attempts have been made again and again, and though proved imperfect in many parts, yet on not a word from Genesis to Revelations will the world loose its hold, but persists in holding it as a revelation from God, which, if a man live by, will keep him here and bless him hereafter. There are parts, we all know, which do not belong to today. Many chapters in Moses and Chronicles which we do not read, and do not care to read; as the chapter on the Jack. I have stood on a wide plain and traced of the snow-capped mountains. In the woods and ravines which ran along its sides I knew there were trees fallen and dead, rocks decomposing and splitting into fragments by the action of the winds and snows of Winter, and of the Summer's sun; but I knew that snow-capped mountain had been the guide of my fathers for centuries. There it stands forever and forever. The first to greet the rising sun and last to bid it good-night. So with the Bible; the world has looked in all the past, and in all the future will Centure will continue to gaze on this great religious edifice of mankind. Recently a movement has been made, coming from the English Church, and looking toward a more correct translation of the Bible. It has been found that its quaint language and old Midland tone tend to foster much incorrectness in its study. Not in this strange form for who of us would read CHAUCER while MILTON became obsolete. It would be desirable, then, if the scholars of the age would come together, look over the old manuscripts, search out its origin from the beginning, and tell the world exactly the truth regarding the whole book. There is no use in covering up. When your boy asks a question and it comes into your head, you not only shake the suddenness of that boy, but you also sour his mind. The mass of men should know the whole truth. Infidelity and intelligence are not their health accounts, and the scholars of today should do this work in the name of Intelligence and of God. Put the Bible and the great principles it teaches on the right foundation, and it will give to the world and Christianity a new and irresistible impetus. Some passages both in the New Testament and the Old are so badly translated as to wholly mislead the reader. Where many interpolations were made in the days of theological controversy, on which to fasten dog-ma. One of such interpolations is 1 John, fifth verse and seventh verse: "For there be three that bear record in Heaven, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; and these three are one." Another it says: "And though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God." Give this text its true translation, and behold what a beauteous light is shed over its meaning: "And though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet without my flesh shall I see God." Here, said Mr. SMITH, is beheld the distinction between mind and matter, and the glorious assurance that though the body be laid in the grave and perish, yet the soul shall live and look upon its God. For this and a thousand other reasons, the world should have given a new translation. Man is approaching a new religious life, a life which we can only get from the Book of Nature, but nobody understanding God's word. It is the religious impulse of the community, the pivot on which all human laws swing, the finger which points to another and higher world. Who can measure the influence of that book? Who can tell how much of the courage, human endurance under difficulties, perseverance and fortitude has unconsciously crept into his soul from the pages of the Bible? Its misinterpretation in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries gave rise to the Spanish Inquisition and its bigot. Rightly interpreted it gives rise to principles of charity, and every noble impulse which adorns humanity. The preacher then illustrated, in eloquent and impassioned words, the power of the principles of the Bible to sustain and encourage mankind under all circumstances. The Pilgrim Fathers on cold Plymouth rock, and by the men and their descendants penetrated beyond the Alleghanies and conquered the forests of the Western valley. Turning back, the martyrs at the stake, the fallen of St. Bartholomew, or the faithful of the golden days of Roman Emperor, were all examples of its power. It is half in confidence, the book of books. As such keep it, as such read it, as such live by it, and all will be well.

Insanity and Its Causes—Discourse, by Rev. C. C. Foote.

Rev. C. C. FOOTE preached a discourse to a small audience last evening in the Christian Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, from a text from the Proverbs, fourth chapter and twenty-fifth verse: "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it come the issues of life." After alluding to the recent trial that had given occasion for so much talk on the subject of insanity, he said it was time that the public canvassed this question of insanity. It was a great calamity for any person to lose control of his mind. Any of us would rather lay a friend in the grave than that he should become hopelessly insane. But what is insanity? It is not simply a loss of intellectual power, but an abnormal action of the intellect. It is doubtless a cerebral disease, the result of the brain. It may come from ill health or from care and anxiety. The speaker here related two or three instances that had come under his observation in Ohio, where insanity resulted from a diseased condition of the blood, which was discovered by the microscope, and had been treated and cured by producing a chemical change in the condition of the blood. This disease of the blood was the result of insanity was often-times the result of sin and sinful practices. A life of religious morality and purity was the surest safeguard against insanity. The condition of our bodies has a wonderful effect on the condition of our minds, and *vice versa*. Passion also has much to do with the creation of our misfortunes. Jealousy, avarice, &c. People little understand how much passion has to do with the condition of their minds. The speaker here related the case of a young lady of his acquaintance who got so angry with her husband that she was made sick, and the doctor being called, bled her, when the blood was found to be full of froth and foam, so much so that it overflowed the bowl that was held to catch it, and also a milk-pan, all the result of her ungovernable rage. This showed the danger of yielding to passion or allowing oneself to be controlled by a single idea. Half of the insanity that occurred in the community were merely a species of insanity resulting from this yielding of the mind to passion and allowing a single idea to run away with the intellect. What was needed was greater self-control—that kind of self-control that comes from religion, sobriety and Christian principle. The speaker then alluded to another species of insanity that was becoming very frequent in the country, and which showed itself in the defalcations of bank cashiers, clerks and other employees who steal money from their employers in order to gamble or speculate in stocks. Avarice and the desire to get suddenly rich was a prolific cause of insanity and crime. As a morning paper had said, we were quite certain of insanity, and it is about time we had a little justice.

THE CHURCH OF SMYTH.

Rev. C. H. Smyth's Opening Services at Masonic Hall.

Rev. C. H. SMYTH, whose connection with the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church has been lately severed, yesterday morning held forth at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, to a congregation of about 300 persons. Mr. SMYTH took as his text the first five verses of the second chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, commencing: "And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God. For I determined not to know anything among you save Christ Jesus and Him crucified."

Mr. SMYTH said that all present must be well aware of the fact in connection with his recent severance from the Eleventh-street Presbyterian Church. Notwithstanding all that had occurred, he now felt happy. He had no chains to clank, no direful weights to weigh him down. He was a free man and could exercise the right of every freeman to speak that which he thought. After his trial before the Eleventh-street Presbytery, he had resolved to sever his connection with that Presbytery entirely, and he had obtained a certificate (which he then read,) stating that his connection with the Eleventh-street Presbytery had been dissolved at his own request. This action he had taken, he said, because he desired to preach God's word free from man's dictation or coercion. The reverend gentleman then explained the words of his text and commented thereon. Paul, he said, laid great stress on the fact that he "had determined not to know anything save Christ Jesus and Him crucified." Paul knew the power of preaching such doctrines in opposition to the Gospel preachers, owed their success entirely to the fact that they preached Christ alone. "Why," said Mr. SMYTH, "did we every Sunday in this great Metropolis go to hear sermons on politics, on finance, on the issues of the day, on the issues of the day, on the issues of the day